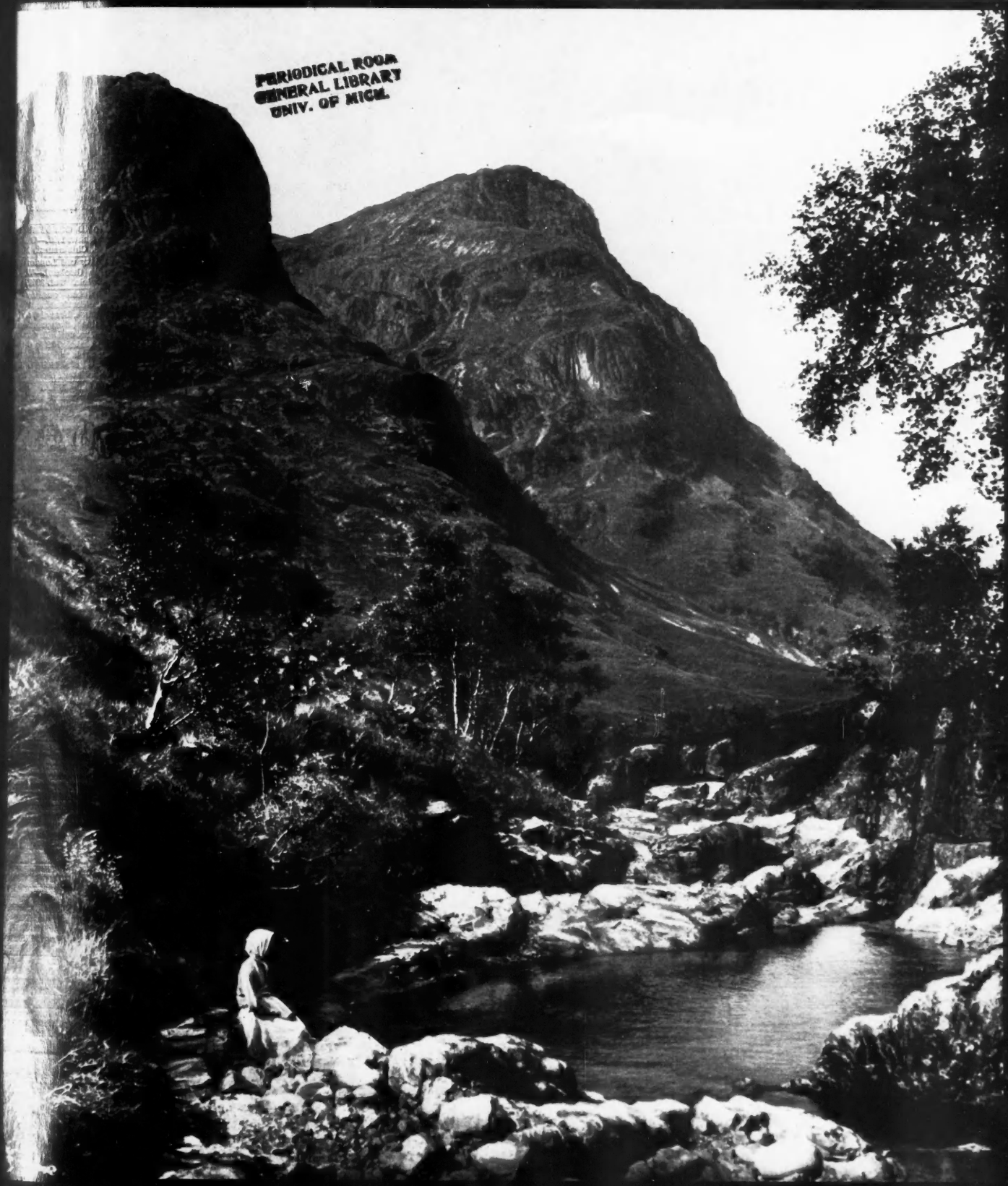


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COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCIII. No. 2419.

MAY 28, 1943

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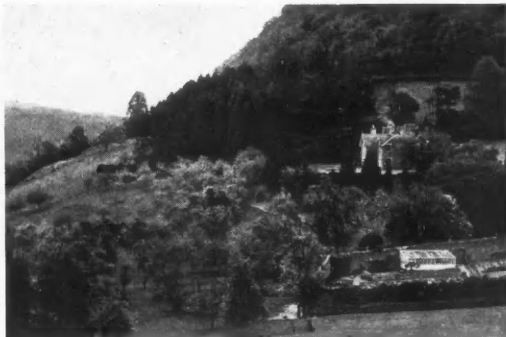
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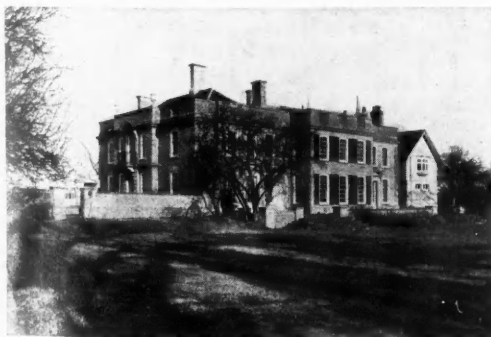
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To be offered for SALE BY AUCTION first as a WHOLE and if not so sold then the MANSION HOUSE, INDIVIDUAL GRASS PARKS and FARMS in SEPARATE LOTS (unless sold previously by private treaty) by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, at the ROYAL HOTEL, FORFAR, on FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1943 (not MONDAY, JUNE 7, as previously advertised), at 3 p.m.

Particulars, price 1/- of the: Solicitors, Messrs. WILKIE & DUNDAS, Kirriemuir, Angus (Tel. 8/9). Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds (Tel. 31269), also at Northampton, London, Cirencester, Yeovil, Dublin, etc.

CHISLEHURST, KENT

Station ½ mile. London in 30 minutes. 350 ft. above sea level.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY WELL BUILT RESIDENCE

DESIGNED BY WELL-KNOWN
ARCHITECT.

Accommodation (on 2 floors only) Hall,
3 reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms, housekeeper's room and offices.

CENTRAL HEATING AND CONSTANT
HOT WATER.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.



SECLUDED GROUNDS, TERRACE,
LAWNS, WOODLANDS, EXTENDING TO
ABOUT

2 ACRES

PRICE £4,000 FREEHOLD

THE WHOLE PROPERTY IN
EXCELLENT ORDER

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ROSS AND CROMARTY ON THE BLACK ISLE

Inverness 10 miles. Dingwall 14 miles.

ONE OF THE FINEST AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS IN THE KINGDOM

THE ESTATE OF ROSEHAUGH (Vale of Roses) ROSS-SHIRE

RENOWNED FOR ITS HIGH STANDARD OF FARMING AND WARM NATURAL FERTILITY. THE PROPERTY EXTENDS TO
approximately 8,000 ACRES

and includes 43 Farms, many Fens, Site Rents and other Property comprised in the township of Avoch, and the valuable Salmon Fishing and netting rights in the Moray Firth at Ethie. The whole produces an actual and estimated rental of approximately

£6,300 PER ANNUM

Will be offered for SALE BY AUCTION, first as a whole and if not sold then in three lots, viz:

LOT 1.—The LANDS OF SUDDIE, AUETERFLOW, KILLIN and others to the North and East of the Estate, extending to approximately **3,200**

ACRES and producing an actual and estimated rental of **£2,600 PER ANNUM**, approximately.

LOT 2.—AVOCH TOWN, FEUS, LONG LEASES, SITE RENTS and other Property with the FARMS OF MURAILHOUSE, CRAIGLANDS, BENNETT'S FIELD and others to the South and along the seaboard, in all about **3,200 ACRES**, producing an actual and estimated rental of approximately **£3,000 PER ANNUM**.

LOT 3.—The VALUABLE SALMON FISHING RIGHTS in the MORAY FIRTH at Ethie, together with the mains of Ethie and other Farms extending in all to **1,600 ACRES** and producing an actual and estimated rental of **£700 PER ANNUM**.

By Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, at the CALEDONIAN HOTEL, EDINBURGH, on TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1943 at 3 p.m. Illustrated brochures, price 2/-, of the Solicitors: Messrs. STEEDMAN RAMAGE & Co., 6, Alva Street, Edinburgh 2 (Tel. 22273); Messrs. KENNETH BROWN, BAKER & BAKER, Essex House, Essex Street, London, W.C.2 (Tel.: Temple Bar 2871). Or the Auctioneers: Messrs. JACKSON STOPS AND STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leeds 1 (Tel. 31269), also at London, Northampton, Yeovil, Cirencester and Dublin.

Grosvenor 3112
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

SUSSEX

A mile from a railway station, 2 miles from a small town, and under 10 miles from Lewes.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD RESIDENCE

RESTORED AND MODERNISED JUST BEFORE THE WAR, OCCUPYING
A LOVELY POSITION WITH GOOD VIEWS.

3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices (including staff sitting room and pantry),
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MAIN ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING. FITTED BASINS IN 3 BED.
ROOMS. GARAGE. TOTAL AREA IS

20 ACRES

INCLUDING KITCHEN GARDEN, Paddock AND WOODLAND.

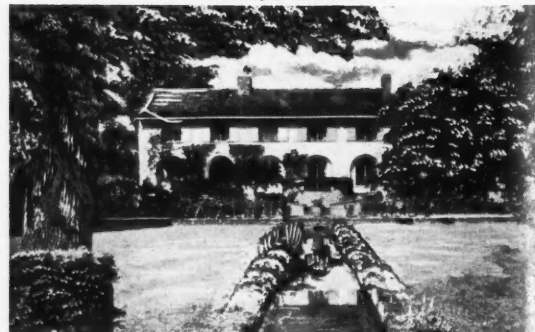
FOR SALE PRICE FREEHOLD £6,000

(Usual Valuations)

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HERTS—Favourite District

23 miles from London.



AN UNIQUE AND ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE IN AN OLD GARDEN.
9 or 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Basins in some bedrooms. Central heating. Main water and electricity. Garage for 2 cars. Beautiful grounds (well kept). Good kitchen garden. 4½ ACRES in all. **FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED.** Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon St., Mayfair, London, W.1.

WILTS

AN ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE. 12 bedrooms, nursery, 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Stabling. Garage. Farmery. 3 cottages. AREA EXTENDING TO **160 ACRES**, INCLUDING PASTURE AND ARABLE.
REASONABLE PRICE FOR FREEHOLD.

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KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

COTSWOLD HILLS

800 ft. above sea level. 4 miles main line station.

A DELIGHTFUL GABLED XVth CENTURY RESIDENCE built of stone with stone-tiled roof. It has interesting historical associations also interior features and fine oak staircase. 5 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electricity. Part central heating. Water supply.

Garage. Secondary Residence and cottage.



Old-world grounds with tennis lawns, stone-built gazebo, kitchen garden, paddock and arable land, in all about

18 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

Agents: Messrs. BRUTON KNOWLES AND CO., Gloucester;

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SOUTH OXON AND BERKS BORDERS

Close to an old-world village, station and church.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

The substantially erected Residence was erected over 300 years ago and is situated on high ground above the River, commanding extensive views.

It is approached by a drive with lodge at entrance and contains: Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, 10 bedrooms and 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Company's electric light and water. Telephone. Modern drainage.

Well-appointed brick-built stabling, garages.

The GARDENS AND GROUNDS are well laid out and include terraced gardens, enjoying beautiful views and studded with some fine old cedars. Well-stocked fruit and vegetable garden. Grass tennis court.

In all about 4 ACRES

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SUSSEX, WITHIN A FEW MILES OF RYE AND HASTINGS

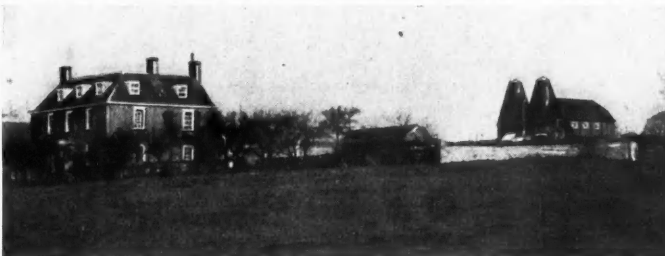
EXCELLENT MIXED FARM OF 213 ACRES

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE, standing 200 ft. above sea level. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, etc. Main electric light.

Water pumped by electricity.

FARM BUILDINGS include Cow-house for 25, Bull and Calf Houses, Dairy, Dutch Barn, etc.

Three Cottages.



THE LAND reputed to be some of the best in Sussex, includes about 80 Acres pasture, 80 Acres arable, 43 Acres oak woodlands and 4 Acres apple orchards.

Fishing in stream adjoining

PRICE £11,000

The herd of Pedigree Red Poll Cattle can be purchased.

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A VALUABLE FARM AS A GOING CONCERN BETWEEN READING AND NEWBURY

Only 3 miles from Reading. An established centre for the sale of Pedigree Stock.

SALE OF A FIRST-CLASS DAIRY FARM

SUITABLE FOR MARKET GARDENING OR A STUD FARM. WILL BE SOLD AS A GOING CONCERN TO INCLUDE THE LIVE AND DEAD STOCK, GROWING CROPS, ETC. KNOWN AS

TURNHAMS FARM, CALCOT, extending to 158 ACRES (A FURTHER 50 ACRES RENTED.)

A GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE, REMARKABLY FINE BUILDINGS WITH A MODEL COWHOUSE FOR 48 HEAD, BESIDES STANDINGS FOR 26 OTHERS. MODEL COTTAGES.

Main electric light and water. The valuable Attested and Officially Recorded Shorthorn Dairy Herd includes 70 cows and the young stock. Highly farmed. Main Bath Road frontage.

VACANT POSSESSION (except for 2 cottages). Which Messrs. NICHOLAS will sell BY AUCTION at THE MASONIC HALL, GREYFRIARS ROAD, READING, on THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1943, at 3 o'clock.

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Oxted 240.

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ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF SEVENOAKS



This delightful country home, originally an oast house. Spacious hall, 2 large reception rooms, 5 excellent bedrooms, bathroom, usual offices. Garage. All main services.

About 1½ ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,500

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UNRIVALLED POSITION

Commanding glorious views.



MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER in the Sevenoaks-Westonham area. 3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, etc. Central heating. Double garage. Good cottage. Attractive but inexpensive gardens, paddock, etc., in all about 9½ ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE. (MIGHT BE LET FURNISHED.)

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CHARMING LATE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Actually situated on a common.



SURREY. Very convenient position, 8 minutes station, Buses pass. This comfortable modernised Residence. In excellent order. 9 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, billiards room, domestic quarters. Cottage. Garage and flat over. Central heating. Main services. About 5 ACRES. Price Freehold £8,000. Vacant Possession. Further particulars: F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., 45, High Street, Reigate (Tel.: Reigate 2938).



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Regent 8222 (15 lines)

Telegrams: "Selanlet, Piccy, London."



SURREY HIGHLANDS

Glorious situation 600 ft. above sea level, enjoying full Southern aspect and panoramic views of great beauty and extent. Under a mile of picturesque town and main line station with service of fast electric trains to London.

ARTISTIC COUNTRY RESIDENCE



LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH ACCOMMODATION ON 2 FLOORS ONLY. Hall, 4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, well-equipped offices. Garage for 4. 2 Good Cottages (both let). Main electricity, gas and water. Central heating. Modern drains. LOVELY GROUNDS including lawns, rose garden, pergolas, specimen trees and shrubs, grass orchard and rough paddock, ABOUT

5 ACRES IN ALL A REALLY DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOME.

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GLOUCESTER, WORCESTER AND HEREFORD BORDERS

Easy reach of Cheltenham, Tewkesbury and Ledbury.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED

A BEAUTIFUL XVth-XVIIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE

EXPENSIVELY MODERNISED AND AFFORDING EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, day and night nurseries, 2 bathrooms, etc. Electric light. Central heating. Garages. Stabling.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GROUNDS WITH WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN AND PADDOCK. ABOUT

3 ACRES IN ALL

RENT £400 PER ANNUM OPEN TO OFFER

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In one of the loveliest parts actually adjoining the South Downs. On the outskirts of a village and easy reach of the main electric railway, a little over 1 hour from City and West End.

FOR SALE. A DELIGHTFUL OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE

Beautifully Modernised.

Lounge (23 ft. by 18 ft.), drawing room (22 ft. by 17 ft.), dining room (21 ft. by 18 ft.), study (20 ft. by 18 ft.), maids' sitting room. "Esse" cooker. ALL THE SITTING ROOMS FACE SOUTH. 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 maids' rooms, bathroom.

Central heating. Main services. Garage. Gardener's cottage. Good outbuildings.

FASCINATING OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND MEADOWLAND, ETC., IN ALL ABOUT

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PRICE FREEHOLD £10,000

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VIRGINIA WATER

Lovely position on the crest of a hill. 1 mile station. 40 minutes Waterloo.

FOR SALE

A LUXURIOUS MODERN HOUSE

ONLY COMPLETED IN 1939.

Fitted hand basins. Hardwood floors. Central heating. Main services. "Aga" cooker.

Lounge (31 ft. by 19 ft. 6 ins.), dining room, maids' sitting room, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

GARAGE FOR 3 OR 4 (Chauffeur's Flat).

Gardener's cottage with living room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms and bathroom.

WOODLAND GARDENS, THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO ABOUT

5 ACRES

Apply:

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CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

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DORSET. Sale of Land in beautiful position near Lulworth. Freehold in 5, 10 and 20 Acres each. Immediate vacant possession. No Land Tax and close to picturesque main road through heathland, Wareham to Lulworth. From £15-£25 per Acre. No law costs or conveyancing. Particulars and plans upon receipt of 1s. 6d.—WEST HOBME MANOR ESTATE OFFICE, Milton House, 4, The Plocks, Blandford, Dorset.

ESSEX-SUFFOLK BORDERS. Lovely country away from aerodromes. Attractive residential farm, 127 Acres (30 grass), with stream. Beautifully placed House, 3 sitting, 4 bed, bath (h. & c.). Ample water. Farm buildings. Modern cottage. Immediate possession. Freehold £3,750.—WOODCOCK AND SONS, Ipswich.

NORTH WALES. Nice, small Sporting Estate of about 384 Acres, including 4 Farms and Home Farm of 95 Acres. With first-class Shooting and Snipe Bog. The Farms are all well let with good sitting tenants. Small old-world Mansion in beautiful setting, approached by beech avenue of trees of mature growth. Beautiful grounds and walled-in kitchen garden. Vacant possession of House and grounds. Own electric light plant and water supply. For full and further particulars of these and other properties apply—JOHN PRITCHARD & CO., Estate Agents Bangor, N. Wales.

RECEPTION AREA. OLD-WORLD STONE-BUILT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in reception area FOR SALE with Possession. Charming situation, yet close to City and main line station. 3 reception, sun lounge, 5 bedrooms. Fully modernised. Attractive grounds and grass paddock. Capital outbuildings. The whole in good repair. Particulars from—DAKING & WRIGHT, Estate Offices, Broadway, Peterborough.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA. Lovely Detached Modern Property of unusual charm, standing in delightful spot. 5 bed, balconies, bath, panelled lounge, 2 reception, study, verandah. Central heating. Parquet floors. Inexpensive garden. Garage. Cost £3,850 to build. Sacrifice at £2,750.—Box 390.

SUSSEX. Beautiful part of Kipling's Sussex. Near very beautiful village. Typical late Tudor Modernised House and about 8½ Acres. 3 reception, good offices, 7 bed and dressing, 3 well-fitted bathrooms. Excellent old farm buildings. Garages, cowstalls, etc. Old-world garden. Drive approach. Central heating. Electric light. Co.'s water. Freehold £5,500. Possession.—NIGHTINGALE, Mayfield, Sussex (Tel. 94).

SUSSEX, EAST. Mixed Farm. 40 Acres land. Has excellent building value. Modern House. Companies' services. Central heating. 5 bed, 2 reception. Price £5,000.—NIGHTINGALE, Mayfield, Sussex (Tel. 94).

WANTED

COUNTRY. WANTED. A small House of Character (neither a villa nor Victorian slated roof, nor in a town). Queen Anne for preference. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. High up. Main services. South aspect. Moderate-sized garden. No land. Within 6 or 7 miles of Salisbury, or perhaps Winchester or Andover. £3,000 given. Apply—F. M. J., Woodlands Manor, Mere, Wiltshire.

COUNTRY. WANTED TO PURCHASE with immediate possession, Agricultural Estate, 100-300 Acres. Anywhere, except S.E. and Southern Counties, but Northern Counties and Southern Scotland preferred. Modern House with not more than 8 bedrooms, with good farm buildings and at least 2 cottages. Price up to £6,000. Apply—Box 342.

COUNTRY. Wanted to Purchase with possession later, as may be arranged, Small Residence in Sussex, North Hampshire, Berkshire or South Wiltshire. The House must be in good state of repair, facing south, not more than 4 principal bedrooms, modern conveniences. Some timbered ground and good kitchen garden essential. Small Home Farm preferred. Full particulars with photos and sketch of grounds (which will be returned) to —Box 393.

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HOME COUNTIES. Urgently wanted to purchase, a Period or Modern House of Character. Up to 10 bedrooms. Cottage. 5 to 20 Acres. Berks, Bucks, Oxon preferred, but not essential. Would consider House with land up to 100 Acres, if latter let. Price up to £10,000. Particulars and photo, if possible, to—Lady J. D., c/o Messrs. F. L. MERRICK AND CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

WANTED

KENT. SEVENOAKS AREA. Wanted, Residence of Character. Labour-saving, all modern conveniences essential. About 6 family bedrooms, 3 reception, at least 3 bathrooms. 2 good cottages for chauffeur and gardener, and excellent garage. Up to 100 Acres of ground or woodland an advantage. Shooting conveniently obtained in neighbourhood. Apply—Box 392.

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DEVON, SOUTH. 7 miles Totnes, 5 from Dartmouth. Excellent Farm to be let, comprising about 87 Acres. Modernised thatched farmhouse, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc. Main electricity. Telephone. Outbuildings. Accredited standard cowhouse for 18. Well watered, automatic troughs. Stables, Piggery, etc. Rent £150 p.a. View by appointment. Apply—WAYCOTTS, 5, Fleet Street, Torquay.

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SHOOTING To Be Let. The Sporting Rights over the West Park Estate, near Fordingbridge, Hants, for the season 1943-4, or longer by arrangement. Area about 4,150 Acres (360 Acres woodlands, 3,800 Acres farmland). Keeper's cottage available. Apply to—HEWETT & LEE, Land Agents, Guildford, Surrey.

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Near Sutton and Cheam Stations. Half an hour by train to London.



EXCELLENTLY DESIGNED IN THE TUDOR
STY, reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms,
2 bathrooms, 2 staircases. Co.'s electricity,
Central heating. Garage. Tennis court.
Garden. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**
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TO BE SOLD. A RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICUL-
TURAL ESTATE. Thousands of pounds recently
spent on modernising the house, partly built in the XVth
Century. 4 reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms,
4 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Garage
for 6 cars. 9 cottages. Productive and well-stocked
gardens. 9 FARMS. Beautifully timbered grounds.
Woodlands. Near a famous salmon river. Grouse moor
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W.1. (16,252)

SURREY. London 30 minutes. A Modernised Queen
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3 reception, billiards room, excellent offices, 8 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms. Company's electricity and central heating.
Garages. 2 cottages. Attractive pleasure gardens. 2
orchards. Stabling and farm buildings. **6 ACRES.**
FOR SALE OR TO LET UNFURNISHED.

SUSSEX. In Ashdown Forest. 35 miles to London.
A beautifully situated Residence, with panoramic
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3 bathrooms, large room with oak floor. Main water and
electricity. Central heating. 2 garages. 3 cottages. Wood,
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Near to Station. 40 minutes to London.



A MODERN RESIDENCE built of excellent materials.
Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms.
CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER SUPPLY.
GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.
Beautiful gardens, tennis court, sunk lawn, lovely rock
garden, vegetable garden. In all nearly 2 ACRES.
Golf near by. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**
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SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES
SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1. REGENT 2481

SURREY HIGHLANDS, OVERLOOKING ASHDOWN FOREST

Green Tunbridge Wells and Haywards Heath.
A BEAUTIFUL REPLICA OF AN OLD SUSSEX
MANOR HOUSE. 3 reception, 10 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. 5 car garage.
Stabling. Kennels. 3 superior cottages. Charming old-
world gardens. Tennis lawns, fruit, vegetables and park-
lands. **45 ACRES FREEHOLD \$29,500 (FOR OFFER).**
F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
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Adjacent to the Forest of Dean and Wye Valley. A real
beauty spot.

AN OLD AND INTERESTING STONE-BUILT
HOUSE of charming character, with a SMALL HOME
FARM attached. Lounge hall, 3 reception, 6 principal
bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, also a secondary House (6 rooms
and bathroom), together with a bungalow. Electricity
throughout. **\$5,750 WITH 55 ACRES**
Sole Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40,
Piccadilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.:
Regent 2481.

SUFFOLK BARGAIN NEAR THE BROADS

GEORGIAN HOUSE. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms,
2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Cottage.
Garage and stabling. 3 lawns. Vegetables, fruit, 5 glass-
houses. Meadow. **10 ACRES. \$3,600.**

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

OVERLOOKING WENTWORTH

Virginia Water. Station 1 mile.

MODERN HOUSE OF CHARACTER. Every
conceivable modern comfort. 3 reception, 7 bedrooms,
3 bathrooms, maid's sitting room. Central heating. Main
services. 3-car garage. 2 cottages. Charming gardens and
paddock. **5 ACRES**

JUST AVAILABLE. FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

WOKING DISTRICT JUST AVAILABLE.

CHARMING HOUSE in faultless condition. Lounge
hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 tiled bathrooms.
Main services. Garage (chauffeur's flat). Beautiful gardens,
fruit, vegetables and hot-house produce.

1 ACRE. \$4,950.

F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.
(Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Regent 2481.

Unequalled in to-day's market. Rare opportunity. Similar
properties in great demand but unobtainable.

Easy reach TRING AND CHESHAM
25 miles N.W. London.

PICTURESQUE PERIOD COTTAGE-STYLE
RESIDENCE. Hall, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms (with
fitted wash-basins), 2 bathrooms. Main services. Garage.
Barn. Outbuildings. Superior cottage with bathroom.
Charming gardens, tennis lawn, fruit, vegetables and
pasture. **50 ACRES. \$7,500.**

OR WITH 4½ ACRES \$5,000.
Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., Sackville House, 40, Picca-
dilly, W.1. (Entrance in Sackville Street.) Tel.: Reg. 2481.

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

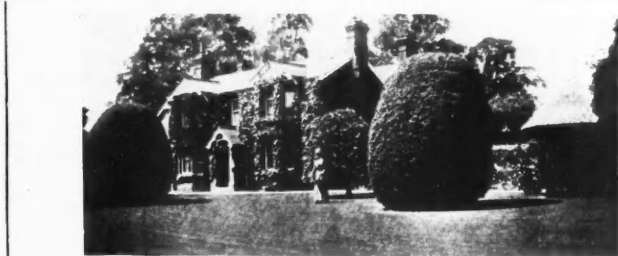
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Grosvenor
1032-33

THESE ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSES BOTH SITUATED IN HERTFORDSHIRE
WITHIN EASY REACH OF BISHOPS STORTFORD AND JUST FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION



TUDOR-STYLE. ENTIRELY UPON 2 FLOORS. Easy reach of station. Close
to bus services. 4 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. ALL MAIN SERVICES.
CENTRAL HEATING. Garage. High position facing South. FULLY MATURED
GARDENS. MEADOW AND THRIVING ORCHARD. **OVER 4 ACRES. ONLY**
\$4,250. EXCELLENT GOLF. (9070)



PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE, in little-known locality near several quaint villages,
2 large reception, 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. MAIN ELECTRICITY AND
POWER. COMPANY'S WATER. 2 garages and outbuildings. UNIQUE THATCHED
COTTAGE (4 rooms). Shady gardens and 2 grass meadows. **ABOUT 8 ACRES.**
\$5,000 (or close Offer). HUNTING WITH PUCKERIDGE. (12,864)

Further details of these and other Houses within easy reach of London can be obtained from: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

OXFORD
4637/8.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

OXFORD & CHIPPING NORTON

CHIPPING
NORTON
39

**NO COMMISSION REQUIRED FROM THE VENDOR
WANTED TO PURCHASE**

RESIDENTIAL FARM of from 150 to 300 ACRES, situated within fairly easy
access of London. Modernised House. 6/7 bedrooms, bathrooms, etc. Would
take farming stock, furniture, linen, silver, etc., at valuation, as going concern.
Inquiries addressed to—THE PRINCIPAL, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford, will be
treated in confidence, if desired.

WEST MIDLANDS

In an undulating, well wooded fruit-growing district.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE, combining
an historically interesting and picturesque modernised XIVth Century Residence,
4 sitting rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. With ample outbuildings, 2 cottages and
OVER 171 ACRES of good land.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. FRESH IN THE MARKET.

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

IN A PRETTY BUCKINGHAMSHIRE VILLAGE

Marble Arch 52 miles.

MODERNISED GEORGIAN-STYLE COUNTRY HOUSE. In perfect order
throughout. 3 sitting rooms, labour-saving domestic offices, 5 bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms. Main electric light and power. Main water supply. Telephone. 2 garages.
1½ ACRES. Modern cottage.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

**NO COMMISSION REQUIRED FROM THE VENDOR
WANTED TO PURCHASE**

(a) **INDIVIDUAL FARMS OR BLOCKS OF FARMS** for investment of College
funds. Owners may remain as tenants or existing tenants will not be disturbed.
(b) **AGRICULTURAL ESTATE** up to 4000 ACRES, on behalf of Trust.
(c) **FARM OF 300/600 ACRES,** between OXFORD and CHILTENHAM preferred,
but other districts considered; either with possession or as an investment.
Please reply to: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford, who are acting for the buyers.

RURAL BERKSHIRE

Main line station 2½ miles.

EXQUISITE MODERNISED SMALL TUDOR FARMHOUSE. Rich in
Period features. Occupying lovely unspoiled position. 2 sitting rooms, 5 bed-
rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electric light and water supply. Telephone. Garage
and stabling. Garden. Also 12 ACRES of rich pasture land (can be let off, if desired).
PRICE FREEHOLD \$4,500

Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Oxford.

HAMPSHIRE-SUSSEX BORDERS

**FOR SALE FREEHOLD AS AN INVESTMENT, WITH POST-WAR
POSSESSION OF THE RESIDENCE.**

FINE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE. RESIDENCE OF QUEEN
ANNE STYLE. 19 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, modern conveniences. Stabling,
farm buildings, etc. Squash rackets court. 6 cottages. Woods, plantations and
arable land, in all over 413 ACRES.

GROSS RENTALS \$650 PER ANNUM

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Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)
25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
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WEST SUSSEX

CHARMING OLD MANOR HOUSE AND 73 ACRES

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

*Completely rural unspoiled position. Few minutes bus.
Long avenue drive, under unique old lych gate.*

9 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, lounge hall,
drawing room.

DINING ROOM AND OLD MONKS' DINING ROOM,
BOTH WITH OAK BEAMS AND PANELLING.



ELECTRIC LIGHT. MAIN WATER. CENTRAL
HEATING. GARAGE. COTTAGE.

FARMERY WITH MODEL COWHOUSE.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS AND MAIN Y
PASTURE.

THE WHOLE IS READY FOR IMMEDIATE
OCCUPATION

Recommended by Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. KING AND CHASEMORE, Horsham, and GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.2345)

A. C. FROST

GERRARDS CROSS Tel.: 2277-8



"CHURCH FARM,"—LOT 7.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

LONDON 20 MILES

THAT PORTION OF

THE FULMER HALL ESTATE

SURROUNDING AND INCLUDING THE GREATER PART OF THE FASCINATING AND

TYPICALLY OLD-ENGLISH VILLAGE OF FULMER

in 24 LOTS

AREA 94 ACRES INCOME £1,747 per annum

DIGNIFIED 12 BEDROOM PERIOD RESIDENCE COMPLETELY MODERNISED.

Bijou Farmhouse and Model Farmery. 21 Houses and Cottages. The Village Store and Bakery.
Country House Sites.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION (unless previously Sold privately), on JUNE 17, 1943.

Illustrated particulars and plans (5/- per copy), from the Auctioneers, as above.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

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(Established 1799)

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29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:
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SUFFOLK

4½ miles from Market Town.

ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, bath room, 2 garages. Stabling.

ORCHARD, PADDOCK, ETC., EXTENDING TO ABOUT

6 ACRES

FREEHOLD £2,950

Further particulars from the Agents

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OXON—GLOS BORDERS

In a pretty Cotswold Village.

STONE-BUILT MANOR HOUSE

7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bath rooms, 3 reception rooms, compact domestic offices.
Central heating. Electric light. Garage. Gardener's cottage. Attractive gardens
with prolific kitchen garden and orchard.

THE WHOLE EXTENDING TO NEARLY

4 ACRES

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

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184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
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THIS CHARMING OLD RECTORY

Beautiful position, 300 ft. up.



FACING SOUTH, OVERLOOK-
ING RIVER OKEMENT.

A mile from 2 pretty villages and
between EXETER and BARN-
STAPLE. ALL ON 2 FLOORS.
Main electricity.

Hall, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms,
bathroom. Stabling. Garage.
Gardener's flat over. Nice old
gardens, well timbered and walled.
Paddock.

5½ ACRES

(A further 16 Acres glebe land
available.)

FISHING IN THE RIVER ADJOINING. FREEHOLD ONLY £3,000
BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, as above.

SURREY, NEAR EAST GRINSTEAD

PICTURESQUE LITTLE PERIOD COUNTRY HOUSE

Part dating XVth Century

Full of oak, open fireplaces, etc.
Modernised and with main water,
electric light, fitted basins, central
heating. Hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms,
bathroom. Pretty gardens, orchard.

Nearly 2 ACRES

MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE

owing to business change of plans.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD ONLY £2,950 ABSOLUTE BARGAIN. View Quickly
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JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

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Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

VALLEY OF STRATHMORE, ANGUS

Situated in the centre of one of the most highly productive agricultural districts in Scotland between Glamis and Newtyle.

THE WELL-KNOWN AGRICULTURAL ESTATE OF BALKEERIE

FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION (if not previously sold privately) at the **ROYAL HOTEL, FORFAR**, on **JUNE 17**, at 2.30 p.m., in the following Lots:

- 1.—NORTH NEVAY FARM WITH BALKEERIE HOUSE, ABOUT 401 ACRES - - - UPSET PRICE £15,000.
- 2.—EAST NEVAY FARM, ABOUT 422 ACRES - - - - - UPSET PRICE £11,000.

ALL AS AT PRESENT OWNED AND FARMED BY T. A. WEDDERSPOON, Esq., OF CASTLETON.



Both farms are fully mechanised and equipped, including main electric light. Purchasers will take over crop and implements at fixed prices, also engagements of farm servants.

POSSESSION WILL BE GIVEN
ON JULY 29, 1943.

Illustrated particulars and plan, with full schedule of cropping and details of implements are available on application to the Auctioneers.



Titles and Articles of Roup can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors: Messrs. McNEILL & SIMP, W.S., 46, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh.
Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 6341.)

HAMPSHIRE

In the Basingstoke area.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

18 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, lounge and 4 reception. Main electric light and water. Central heating. LODGE AND 10 COTTAGES.

ABOUT 660 ACRES

TO BE SOLD WITH POSSESSION AFTER THE WAR

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4304

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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

SOMERSET AND DEVON BORDERS

Within easy reach of Chard and Taunton.

Occupying an outstanding position 800ft. above sea level and commanding extensive views.

AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT BUNGALOW RESIDENCE

with 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Central heating. Electric light.

Excellent outbuildings including Dairy, Loose Boxes, Cowhouse, Barn, Garage, etc.

Well laid out gardens, kitchen garden, enclosures of pastureland, in all

ABOUT 12 ACRES

FOR SALE, ONLY £2,950

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2352)

NEAR BERKHAMSTED

In the centre of the beautiful Ashridge Country, with walks and riding over about 4,000 Acres of National Trust land.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL MODERN HOUSE containing hall, lounge, dining room, loggia, 4 bedrooms (3 with lavatory basins, h. & c.), bathroom.

Main water, electric light and power.

Garage. Loose boxes.

Pleasure gardens, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddocks, etc., in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Owner's Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2361)

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

In beautiful country on the outskirts of a quiet village

A DELIGHTFUL OLD MANOR HOUSE



Principally Elizabethan, standing in charming well-timbered grounds.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

Electric light. Stabling. Garage.

Fully matured gardens, tennis court, orchard, paddock, etc. In all

ABOUT 6½ ACRES

ONLY £2,750

Full details from: OSBORN & MERCER. (M.2244)

COLCHESTER AND HALSTEAD

In delightful country near to a village and within 4 miles of a main line station.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED COUNTRY HOUSE

with 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and water. Central heating.

Garage. Stabling. Cottage.

Charming well-matured gardens, kitchen garden, orchard, etc., in all

ABOUT 3 ACRES

For Sale at Moderate Price.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,362)

DEVON (between TOTNES and KINGSBRIDGE)

2 MILES OF TROUT FISHING IN RIVER HARBOURNE

Capital Small Farm

including Stone-built Residence, 5 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, modern bathroom. Splendid set of stone farm buildings and well-watered land, the whole in a ring fence and extending to ABOUT 84 ACRES.

ONLY £23,300

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(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

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By direction of Almira Countess of Carnarvon.

THE GLEBE, HADLEY COMMON, BARNET, HERTS.

Adjoining North Gate, at end of Camlet Way, 10 minutes from Hadley Wood Station (L. & N.E. Rly.), within easy reach of High Barnet Underground Station and Nos. 134 and 303 bus routes to Hadley Highgate.

Catalogue of ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE

Chippendale Tables, William and Mary Stool, Queen Anne Dresser, sumptuous Settees and Easy Chairs.

MODERN BEDROOM APPOINTMENTS in figured Walnut, Mahogany and Brown Oak.

COSTLY WINDOW DRAPERIES in silk damasks, linens, chintz, etc., all with black-out linings, down cushions in silk cases, down quilts and pillows.

LINEN. BLANKETS.

R.G.D. RADIOGRAM. BUSH RADIO. COLDSPOT AND FRIGIDAIRE REFRIGERATORS. Singer's Sewing Machines, Bicycles. FINE BOKHARA CARPETS AND RUGS. Axminster and Wilton Carpets and Rugs. SILVER, GLASS, CHINA, PICTURES, BOOKS, etc.

SURGICAL AND MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. Surgical Gowns, Linen, Rubber Beds and Cushions, etc. MAPLE & CO. will sell the above by PUBLIC AUCTION on the PREMISES on MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1943, and 2 following days, at 11.30 a.m. each day.

VIEW DAYS.—Friday and Saturday, June 4 and 5, from 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Catalogues (price 6d., post free) of the Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W.1, and 5, Grafton Street, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 4685)

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

QUEEN ANNE MANOR IN HAMPSHIRE



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED
WITH FINE PANELLING,
CHOICE FIREPLACES, OAK
FLOORS.

ALL IN PERFECT ORDER AND
THE SUBJECT OF ENORMOUS
EXPENDITURE JUST BEFORE
THE WAR.

High position, convenient for Andover
and Newbury.

9 bedrooms (4 more in annexe),
6 modern bathrooms, 3 reception rooms,
fine old barn adapted as music room.
Main electricity. Radiators throughout.

Garage for 4. Chauffeur's rooms.
Stabling.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GARDENS.

Hard court. Swimming pool.

PASTURE AND WOODLANDS.

FOR SALE WITH 125 ACRES

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Street, W.1. Photographs available.

CHOICE RIVERSIDE HOME

In a delightful locality.

BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE IN SPLENDID ORDER

with all modern conveniences. Main services and
central heating. 12 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 fine
reception rooms.

BEAUTIFULLY LAID OUT GARDENS.

Stabling. Garage. Cottage.

THE PROPERTY HAS A LONG FRONTAGE
TO THE THAMES ON ONE OF ITS PRETTIEST
REACHES.

ABOUT 30 ACRES

FOR SALE

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

SALISBURY, ROMSEY & RINGWOOD

Tel.: 2491-2492

TO AUCTION JUNE 9th, 1943

THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE CAPTAIN FORESTER.

WITH EARLY VACANT POSSESSION

THE HURDCOTT HOUSE ESTATE, SOUTH WILTS

7 miles from the City of Salisbury on the Main West Road to Exeter and Taunton. Good bus services and express trains.



A VALUABLE OASIS OF GREEN SAND AMID THE CHALK HILLS, in one of the most
beautiful and productive valleys of this delightful county. Including:

THE ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

A MEDIUM-SIZE COUNTRY HOUSE
of great character and charm with modern conveniences situated amongst surroundings of
great natural beauty and finely-timbered park and grounds of 70 ACRES.

The Estate, which is all in hand, covers an area of

1,025 ACRES

with the mile of Trout Fishing in The Nadder and a lake (wildfowl) and
2 EXCELLENT FARMS (250 Acres and 300 Acres each)
in good heart and condition with good buildings. Always in hand. VACANT POSSESSION
MICHAELMAS NEXT.

21 CHARMING SMALL HOUSES AND COTTAGES are of a character natural to the
countryside.

VARIOUS HOLDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION LOTS.
120 ACRES OF WOODLAND IN LOTS, showing some of the FINEST TIMBER it is
possible to grow; also GOOD MEADOW LAND. Which WOOLLEY & WALLIS are
instructed to SELL in LOTS, at the RED LION HOTEL, SALISBURY, at 12.45 p.m.

Full particulars from: The Land Agent, HUGH O. JOHNSON, Esq., F.S.A., 3, Wood Street, Queen Square, Bath; the Solicitors, Messrs. EYRES & BACKHOUSE, 24, Queen Square,
Bath; or the Auctioneers' Offices at Salisbury (Tels.: Salisbury 2491, Ringwood 191, Romsey 120).

IT IS MANY YEARS SINCE AN OPPORTUNITY OF THIS NATURE HAS ARISEN IN THIS BEAUTIFUL PART OF WILTSHIRE.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

HOOR LONDON (SURREY) £5,000 6¾ Acres
Bus passes. 1½ miles station. Quiet position. ½ mile village.



XVTH CENTURY HOUSE.
Restored, enlarged and
modernised. Lounge hall, 3 recep-
tion, 2 bathrooms, 7 bedrooms.
Main water and electric light. Gas.
"Esse" cooker and hot water.
Telephone. Garage. Stabling.
Outbuildings. Inexpensive gardens,
kitchen garden, orchards and
paddock. Possession on completion.
Strongly recommended.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77 South Audley
Street, W.1. (18,130)

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SURREY-HANTS BORDER



On a hill with good views and with
bus service to main line station
(Waterloo in the hour).

3 reception, cloak, 6 bedrooms
(basins, h. & c.), 2 bathrooms.
Co.'s electricity and water. Central
heating.

2 GARAGES.

NATURAL GARDEN.

FREEHOLD ABOUT

2 ACRES. £4,000

Inspected by: WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co., as above.

CANFORD CLIFFS, BOURNEMOUTH

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

With unique views over Poole Harbour and the Purbeck Hills.

REPLETE WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

4 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, tiled bathroom, maids'
sitting room, cloakroom, etc. Garage with air raid shelter
beneath. Central heating. Electricity and gas throughout.
Very well-stocked garden of ½ ACRE, backed by pine-
woods. The whole standing high and in perfect condition.

PRICE £4,500 FREEHOLD

including black-out curtains and fitted carpets throughout,
electric fittings, new gas cooker and gas hot-water boiler.
Everything modern, new, and of the highest quality.

Apply: BARGRAVE DEANE GRAY, Solicitor, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth.

FORTT, HATT & BILLINGS, F.A.I.

3, BURTON STREET, BATH. Bath 4268.

SOMERSET

About 6 miles from Bath.



THIS FINE OLD COUNTRY
HOUSE to be let partly
furnished or unfurnished, standing
in its own Park of about 12 ACRES,
with unspoilt views. 6 reception,
15 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bath-
rooms. Central heating. Companies'
electricity and water. Inexpensive
gardens.

Garages and outbuildings.

Full particulars of: FORTT, HATT
AND BILLINGS, 3, Burton Street,
Bath.

CLAUD AUSTIN, F.V.I.

LLOYDS BANK CHAMBERS, HENLEY-ON-THAMES. Tel.: 633

ON THE THAMES—NEAR HENLEY



A MINIATURE SHOW-
PLACE
EXQUISITE MODERN
RESIDENCE

7 bedrooms, all with wash basins,
bathroom, 2/3 reception. "Age"
cooker. Central heating. Co.'s
electricity. 3½ ACRE with
direct river frontage.

Slipway. Garage for 4. Stabling.

For price and full particulars apply: CLAUD AUSTIN, as above.

ESTATE

Kensington 1490
Telegrams:
"Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE
62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

West Byfleet
and Haslemere
Offices

UNIQUE RESIDENCE IN SMALL PARK

c.3

Only about 12 miles from Town, yet amidst delightful surroundings, near a Kentish common.



THE LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE

IS FITTED REGARDLESS OF EXPENSE, POLISHED OAK FLOORS THROUGHOUT, PANELLING, ALSO CENTRAL HEATING EVERYWHERE.

3 reception, sun lounge, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Electric light and main services. Garage (4 cars.) PLEASURE GARDENS, LAWNS, KITCHEN GARDEN, SPINNEY, 3 LAKES, PARKLAND, IN ALL ABOUT

25 ACRES

WOULD BE SOLD WITH ABOUT 5 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents:
HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1.
(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)



HERTFORDSHIRE

c.34

About 400 ft. above sea level. Absolutely rural surroundings.

ARTISTIC RESIDENCE

WITH PLEASURE GROUNDS AND FARM. Beautiful neighbourhood, convenient to village and about 25 miles from London.

The RESIDENCE has 3 reception, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms.

Garage. Co.'s electric light. Central heating. SECLUDED PLEASURE GARDENS WITH LAWN, KITCHEN GARDEN, FRUIT TREES, WOODLANDS, IN ALL COVERING ABOUT

17 ACRES

FARMHOUSE, OUTBUILDINGS AND ABOUT 91 ACRES WOULD ALSO BE SOLD.



HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

PROBABLY THE BEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET. PRICE ONLY £4,500 FREEHOLD
BUCKS AND NORTHANTS (BORDERS)

c.2

In delightful country. Convenient for village. 7 miles County Town.

A GENTLEMAN'S SMALL FARM including a GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

With 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. Main electricity. Complete central heating. Fitted basins in bedrooms. Well water with electric pump. Garage. Loose boxes. Cowhouses, etc. Cottage of 6 rooms. WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS, TOGETHER WITH AN AREA OF PASTURELAND, IN ALL ABOUT

32 ACRES

INTERSECTED BY A BROOK.

In addition there is a picturesque block of SIX GEORGIAN COTTAGES let on Weekly Tenancies producing £50 per annum. Tenants paying Rates.

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

HASLEMERE AND MIDHURST

c.2

Amid quiet and lovely hill country, yet only ½ mile from local buses.

COMFORTABLE AND ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

About 500 ft. up, facing South, with pleasing prospect over surrounding country.

3 reception, 1 double and 5 single bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. GARAGE. WORKSHOP. GARDENER'S COTTAGE WITH BATH.

MATURED GARDENS, paddock of about 5 ACRES, and an area of woodland, in all about

15 ACRES

FREEHOLD £5,500

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)



SPUR OF THE CHILTERN

c.4

50 minutes from Town. Walking distance of station.

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

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 of about

4 ACRES

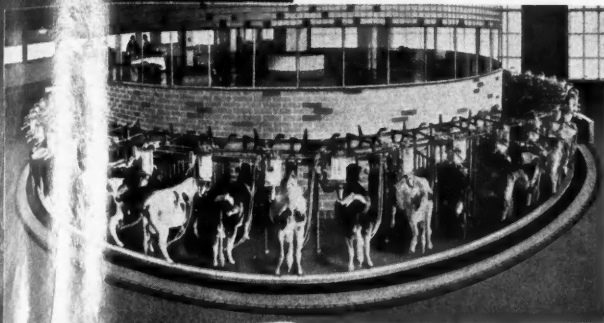
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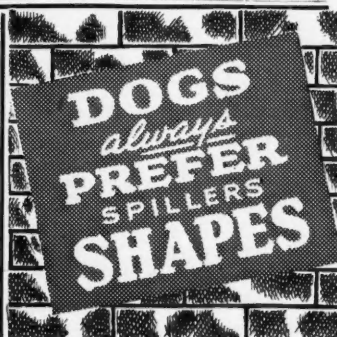
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCIII No. 2419

MAY 28, 1943



Marcus Adams

MRS. ALAN GRAHAM WITH HER DAUGHTER

Mrs. Graham, who is the wife of Captain Alan Graham, M.P. for the Wirral division of Cheshire, and the only child of Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Du Plessis, of Muizenberg, Capetown, is working for the Polish Children's Rescue Fund. Her little daughter's name is Jeanne Louie Irena

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"GIVE US THE TOOLS"

ANXIOUS as everybody is to give the new Minister of Town and Country Planning a fair chance and to see the Ministry of Works and Building carrying out without too hasty criticism the programme of "pre-emergency" organisation for which its many "study" committees have been set up, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the growing complication of bureaucratic contrivance is already stifling all those sources of enterprise without which we cannot possibly face the main problems of physical reconstruction. Since the second reading debate on the Interim Development Bill took place every great body connected with the business of building has protested that its members are paralysed by the refusal of the Government to come to decisions on vital matters. The warnings have mounted up day by day from architects, building trades employers and employees, and from civil engineers. The President of the Master Builders' Association put them comprehensively when he said quite plainly: "It is quite useless for the Minister to urge that it is high time authorities should begin planning if we are not to lose this great opportunity of reconstruction which the war has provided. Before either he or the Minister of Health can urge local authorities to purchase land and to proceed with planning, the Government's policy as to acquisition of land must be stated unequivocally. Let the Government decide the fundamental principles so that the work can be got on with."

Many Members of Parliament who took part in the housing debate said exactly the same thing on behalf of the cities and districts they represent. Mr. Marshall spoke for Sheffield, Mr. Thorneycroft for Manchester, Mr. Silkin, Sir Percy Harris and Mr. H. V. Willink for London. From the country Mr. Lipson spoke for Cheltenham and Mr. Anderson for Whitehaven. Their approach to the many problems of reconstruction was varied, but in effect they all said: "Give us the tools and we will finish the job." Without asking for the impossible, surely something can be done to preserve all the enthusiasm and energy which undoubtedly exists and to give it serious direction and aim? What applies to the building trades and the local authorities applies equally to property-owners large and small, and to all those indeed who will be responsible for the part which private enterprise must surely play in a gigantic programme of new building. While the local authorities are pleading for reassurance as to the finance of re-building, private enterprise—equally uninformed—is likely to fight shier and

shier of the idea of house-building and property ownership.

The case of a Suffolk rural district council which jibbed at the idea of producing four cottages under the Government's latest scheme for housing rural workers is by no means as unreasonable as it sounds. Local authorities are all in the same boat. Mr. Norman Tiptaft, chairman of the Birmingham Reconstruction Committee, has recently pointed out that the only orthodox methods of finance for reconstruction appear to be either loans to local authorities or a considerable increase of grants in aid. "On neither of these," says Mr. Tiptaft, "has any responsible Minister made a satisfactory statement. With great respect to those engaged in working out priorities, no such priorities can be much use until we know something about the financial methods to be employed. In Birmingham we have already under consideration schemes amounting to a hundred million pounds. Our total requirements may well be five hundred millions. But what is the use of our considering priorities or working out schemes until we know something about our financial commitments?" How in such circumstances, and without such knowledge, it might be added, can the building trades or local authorities or private enterprise be expected to make any serious preparations for the future?

CROP PROSPECTS

ALTHOUGH it is too early to speak with certainty, there is every promise of large fruit and grain crops this year, though they will probably not be as large as last year's. The risk of late frosts cannot yet be ruled out, and there is always the risk of pest troubles. Nevertheless pears, plums, and apples are now fairly well set, and gooseberries and red currants are coming along well. Wheat has made what may fairly be called spectacular progress during the past few weeks, but in some parts of the country, as we write, it is looking yellow and showing clear signs of nitrogen deficiency. This is probably the result of the heavy winter rains which washed out considerable quantities of nitrates, followed by such good conditions that plants grew rapidly and are now exhausting the remaining supplies. Now, then, is the time to apply nitrogen to cereal crops. Late application, unless it is followed by severe drought, has certain advantages over early application. It increases grain yield without a corresponding increase in straw and the accompanying danger of lodging. Nitrogen applied late is also much less likely to increase eyespot, the fungus disease which rots the base of the straw and is a frequent cause of lodging; it is fairly prevalent this year. Unfortunately nitrogenous manures are not always available in these days, but where they can be bought they should be put on as soon as possible to cereal crops which need them.

THE GIFT

*If I could weave you a carpet
Dappled with light and shade,
Made of the mists and the sunlight,
And the spirit of leaves and rain,
If I could put into the making
All I have ever made;
All that I know and have suffered
Laughter and joy and pain.
If, in this gift I could give you
All that I am and could be,
Then I would give it you gladly
For the love you have given me.*

HENRY CHRISTOPHER.

SPORTING ART

THE topic has been revived of a national collection of Sporting Art. It has been urged before in these pages that the nation that begot the conception of sport in its present sense, and still to some extent orders its life according to the healthy ideals of the field, ought to accord to the art which sport inspired, and which records its "ideology," no less importance than to historic portraits or the products of industry. The transitional years after the war must see either this project realised or the opportunity pass, probably for ever, from the realm of the practicable.

Wootton, Stubbs, Ben Marshall, their contemporaries and followers, are, in their realm, supreme artists, their subjects and methods rich in the English spirit. But it is neither fair nor logical to court comparison of their works with masterpieces of æsthetic art: the approach to genre pictures, and their appeal, are different. But a strong case can be made for a national collection, in the true sense of the epithet, in which the scale of values is not the somewhat alien one of pure æsthetics but the "folk" scale of national traditions. The foundations for such a collection still exist in such private collections as the late Sir Jeremiah Colman's of cricket pictures, and many of hunting, racing, and coaching. A delightful reminder of this homely art is provided by an exhibition of old English sporting pictures now to be seen at the Fine Art Society's Gallery, New Bond Street.

PESTS AND CARTRIDGES

THE shipping position and the obvious necessity to increase our home-grown supply of food has many implications. One is the equally obvious necessity of destroying the pests that batten on our crops. Wood-pigeons and rooks and grey squirrels are among the most predatory; they badly want shooting and unfortunately there are not too many cartridges with which to attack them. So it is essential that holders of game licences should spend some of those cartridges on the shooting of pests, even at the risk of not being able to replace them when more aristocratic quarry comes in season: shooting them relentlessly and without intermission in and out of the game season, lest the loss inflicted by vermin should have to be made good by the risking of seamen's lives. Once upon a time the Cockney sportsman, who shot or at any rate aimed at anything or everything, was the favourite butt of the comic artist. To-day such a sportsman would be doing a national service and setting an example to his detractors.

SHELLFISH FOR POULTRY

IN 1916 the Board of Agriculture found that bracken roots could be ground into a flour from which eatable bread could be made. The discovery does not seem to have been thoroughly exploited (since both pigs and badgers eat bracken roots, at least a good dog food might have been prepared), but a less ambitious or far-fetched idea in the current *Journal* of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries deserves a better fate. One of the Ministry's naturalists points out the high value, as poultry food, of various lesser shellfish to be found on the shore. Mussels, cockles, common periwinkles, dog winkles, common limpets and slipper limpets, the shore crab and other small species of crab are the chief material mentioned. These and similar "small deer" should be immersed in boiling water for a few minutes, and the harder shelled kinds should then be crushed with a garden roller. Small shellfish are rich in protein (of which there is an acute shortage, for poultry) and they have also a useful iodine content. Further, the actual shells, when crushed, make excellent grit for laying hens. Naturally such concentrated food as shellfish should form only a part of any ration—say 10 to 20 per cent.—and a beginning should be made with even smaller quantities. Those in a position to collect and use these rich poultry foods are warned that enquiries should be made about by-laws and restrictions—possible private ownership of mussel-beds, local defence orders about the beaches, and so forth.

A GREAT AGRICULTURIST

READERS will wish to associate themselves with us in congratulating Sir John Russell on being awarded the Royal Society of Arts Albert Gold Medal. It is the highest award of this eminent body: last year it was conferred on Field-Marshal Smuts; in 1941 on Mr. Roosevelt. Sir John is retiring this year from the directorship of the Rothamsted Experimental Station, which he has occupied since 1912; a generation during which farming practice has been revolutionised and the fame of Rothamsted grown world-wide.



Humphrey Joel

"THE SILVER RIVER WINDING TO THE SEA." THE ESTUARY OF THE MAWDDACH, NORTH WALES

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

IN his article on the vitality of seeds in the issue of May 7, Mr. T. C. Bridges discusses the possibility of the London rocket of the Great Fire period re-establishing itself on the bombed areas of the City after some 300 years, and also he raises the much-disputed question of the length of time for which some seeds will retain their power of germination. One is constantly obtaining evidence that seeds do germinate after very long periods of dormancy. On a stretch of road in this part of the world which was straightened just before the war there have appeared on the bare sides of the new cutting a number of very large plants of the needle furze, which constitute such a striking floral display that motor cars driven by those with botanical tastes pull up with a jerk, to the consternation of those behind. The plants are about 3 ft. in diameter and 2 ft. high, and the whole cutting is covered with them. The peculiar part about it is that this particular furze does not grow anywhere else in the vicinity, and the question is: where did the seeds come from if they were not lying dormant in the soil until the excavation brought them to the surface?

The Libyan Desert provides striking evidence of the length of time for which seeds maintain their fertility, as in the heart of this sandy waste, which is practically rainless, there occurs perhaps once in 20 or 30 years a heavy but very local cloudburst. The area on which the rain falls is usually some 16 square miles or so, and immediately afterwards grass and small plants of many varieties spring up all over it, covering the desert with greenery. As no records are kept, or could be kept, as to the

date of the last fall in any one area, it is impossible to say how long these various seeds retain their vitality, but from observation in the various oases I should say that 30 years is the minimum.

THE date stone is probably the longest-lived seed of any variety, which is not remarkable in view of its extreme hardness and the imperishable nature of its shell. Here, again, it is pure surmise as to the length of time the date seed will remain alive, but I would put it at something like a thousand years. My reason for thinking this is that if any comparatively unpopulated portion of the desert should obtain a thorough soaking for some period, through a new well being bored or some such cause, a thick crop of young date shoots will spring up in every direction. They will come up so thickly and even that it is difficult to believe they have not been carefully planted. These shoots have sprung up from date stones which the passing Bedouin have spat out after eating the fruit, and when one takes into consideration the small number of Arabs eating dates who pass that way in a year, one realises that it would take something considerably longer than a dynasty—the recognised method of measuring time in Egypt—to account for the number of shoots one sees.

IT is the exception when one is fishing for the day to be quite uneventful, and I saw on the opening of the season this year that which I have never seen before on a southern river—the mayfly out in some numbers on May 1. I admit that with a name like mayfly the insect should appear on the first day of the month, but from the fragmentary and unreliable records I have kept, I see that the earliest date on which I have noticed a hatch of this fly previously—a hatch as opposed to a stray individual—is May 10. On the big dapping loughs of Connemara it is usually very much later.

The first specimen I saw on the opening day this year was a very lucky insect indeed as, while I was talking to the river keeper, I saw it crawl out of the water up a projecting rush and remain drying its wings within half an inch of the surface of a stew pond containing several hundred ravenous yearlings who will take everything on sight from very gamey horseflesh upwards. Later on in the day, when a half-hearted sun tried to warm things up in a most unseasonable north-easterly wind of nearly gale force, I noticed several others skirling along on the surface of the river, but as is usual with the first appearance they were ignored by the trout as being repellent-looking and inedible giants, though the wagtails, swallows and martins had better memories apparently.

It has been a queer early spring in many respects, as the great hatch of grannom, on which we rely for the first ten days' sport at the opening of the season, happened on April 15 this year, and to put up a grannom now is to be hopelessly out of fashion and treated with the contemptuous indifference.

THE WELSH BORDER

By R. T. LANG

WRITING recently on the Scottish Border reminded me of that other border, far too little known, which divides England and Wales. One can find much rare beauty and historic interest on the road between Chester and Newport, although neither is actually on the border.

We get our first Welsh memory at Pulford, for here stood the castle which was defended by Sir Thomas Grosvenor against Owen Glendower. Gresford church owns one of the "Seven Wonders of Wales" in its fine peal of eight bells; the other "wonders" are Llangollen bridge, Overton churchyard, Pistyll Rhaiadr, St. Winifred's Well, Wrexham steeple, and Snowdon. Gresford was the scene of *The Angler* in Washington Irving's *Sketch Book*. Acton Park, under the placidities of a county council building, conceals the fact that it was the birthplace of the infamous Judge Jeffreys. The colliery town of Wrexham is by-passed, but the industry is apparent as far as Ruabon. Here, Owain Cyveilog, Prince of Powys, defeated the English and gave us the lovely Welsh song *The Hirias Horn*:

To the lion defenders of Gwynedd's fair shore,
Who rushed to the field where the glory was won,
As eagles that soar from their cliffs to the sun

might be taken as a motto for our airmen to-day.

Oswestry, a pleasant town, owes its name to the fact that St. Oswald, King of Northumbria, was slain here by Penda, King of Mercia, in 642, near the present church. An eagle flew away with one of Oswald's arms, dropped it, and a spring gushed forth at the spot, which may still be seen; its water is still as good for sore eyes as in the days when it was regarded as "miraculous."

Southward now past Sweeney Hall, the home of Major Parker Leighton, M.P., which was a stronghold of Nonconformity in the seventeenth century. Conventicles were held there and in the grounds there are graves of three Nonconformists of that period. Beyond



E. W. Tattersall

AN ENTRY INTO WALES: GROSVENOR BRIDGE, CHESTER

it is the pool of Llyn-clys, of which the tale is told that a king refused to listen to an early missionary from Gaul, so the earth opened and swallowed him and all his court. The palace and all that it contained still lie at the bottom of the pool—according to tradition.

There is another old story about Llanymynech Hill, nearly two miles further on. One day a blind fiddler walked into a cave which had been a Roman copper-mine; he has never been seen since, but his fiddle can still be heard o' nights—after "closing time" or by the imaginative.

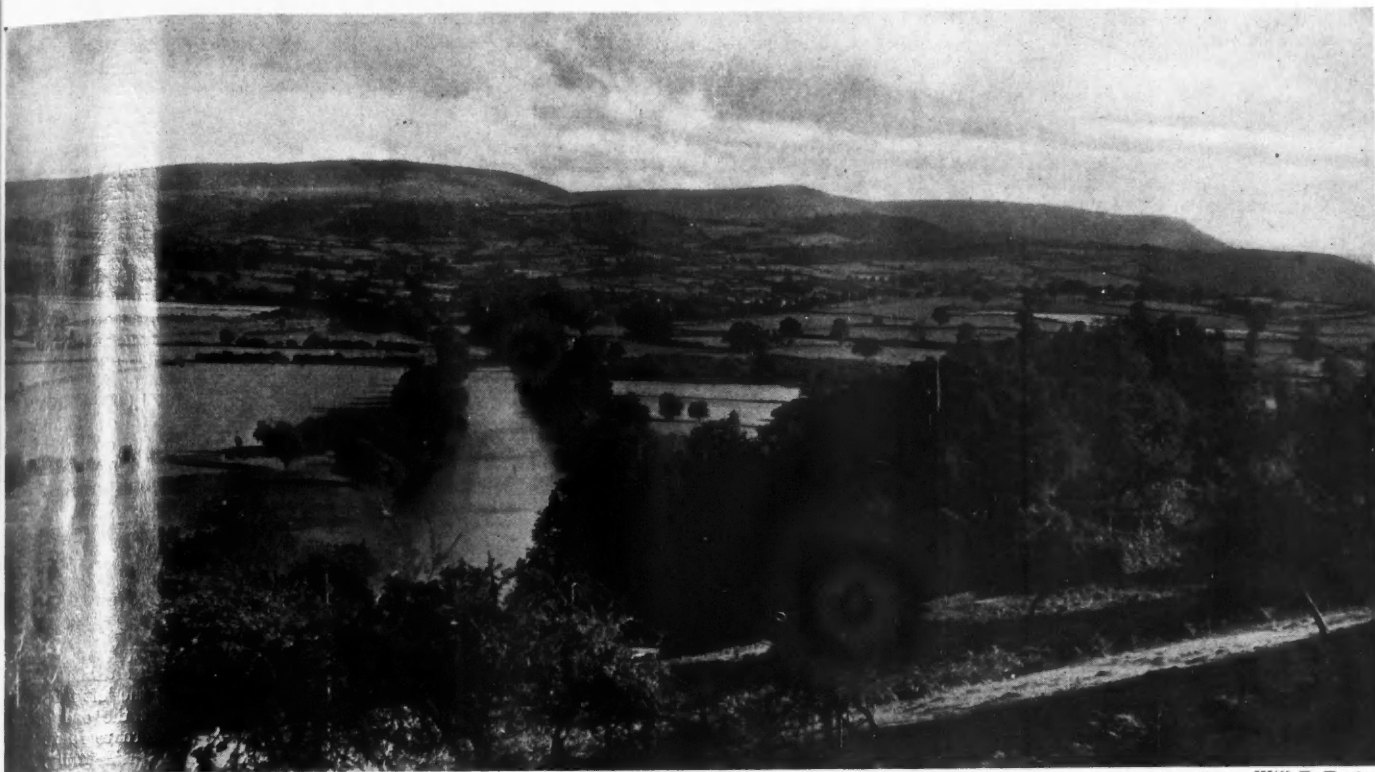
We are now in pleasant, characteristic Shropshire country. Pool Quay got its name when the barges came up the Severn; in the

church porch are some carved stones from Strata Marcella, the Cistercian abbey which stood just a mile along the road. Welshpool, in spite of efforts to prove that it is the Welsh "Poole," got its name from the pool in the adjoining grounds of Powis Castle. The Wishing Stone, in the churchyard, was probably a Druidical altar. The town hall has an original statue of Justice, carrying the sword in her left hand. Had this been the Scottish border we should have taken it as a reference to the Kers, who were a left-handed family, but there is no trace of the Lords of Powis having been so affected.

Past the oak-studded slopes of Powis Castle, anciently, and still, "Red Castle" on



POWIS CASTLE—OR "RED CASTLE"—ON ITS TERRACED CRAG



Will F. Taylor

VALLEY OF THE WYE, HEREFORDSHIRE. A VIEW TOWARDS THE BLACK MOUNTAINS

its terraced crag, we turn off the main road for Church Stoke, where there is a good portion of Offa's Dyke, built about 784 from the Severn to the Dee. Quite possibly it existed at an earlier date and the Mercian king only improved it. Offa was a mighty monarch in many ways. He gave us the first penny; it was made of silver and 240 went to the Saxon pound. It was practically the only English coin till 1343, when Edward III introduced halfpennies and farthings by the simple process of putting a cross on the penny, when it could be halved or quartered. A little thing, but life is made up of such.

In the ninth century Egbert sentenced to death any Welshman who crossed the dyke, and two centuries later Harold ordered that any Briton found on the wrong side of it should have his right hand cut off. That dyke was as fearsome a thing on the Welsh border as Hadrian's Wall was in the north.

Compact and happy Bishop's Castle lies just to the right of the road. Then comes some grand hill scenery through Clun, where there is a splendid Norman church, well restored by G. E. Street in 1877. There are some remains of the castle which was the "Garde Doloreuse" of Sir Walter Scott's *Betrothed*, part of which he is said to have written at the Buffalo Inn. The whole district around here is full of memories of the ancient Britons, who seem to have peopled it thickly. The next few miles give one a sharp taste of the border hills, with much excellent, out-of-the-world scenery, crossing the side of Caer Caradog, where Caractacus made his last stand against the Britons. Beyond comes the lovely Redlake Valley and then Knighton, with its serene air of remoteness from the twentieth century.

After two miles of climbing there is another excellent length of Offa's Dyke, and then the road crops past the quaint little church of Norton into Presteign, the most easterly point of Wales, which Leland reported in the sixteenth century as "very celebrated for corn." The town's chief interest centres on John Bradshaw, who presided over the court which condemned Charles I; he lived at what is now the rectory. His brother built the picturesque black-and-white house which is now the Radnor Arms, and two rooms in it are still shown as such.

A good and pretty road leads to picturesque Ewbury, with its timbered houses: there is a lovely carved font of 1120 in the church. A mile

further on, at Willersley toll, we join the main road from Hereford to Whitney, which was a stronghold of the Lollards in the fourteenth century. They were the followers of John Wycliffe; they opposed celibacy, the chastity of the nuns, the doctrine of transubstantiation, the prayers for the dead, the confessional and, above all, the temporal power of the Church. At one time they had the support of half the people of England and had not the victories of Henry V in France turned the nation's thoughts in other directions they might have precipitated the Reformation by 150 years.

We have now reached the Wye Valley. Clifford Castle, on its banks, has the reputation of being the birthplace of "Fair Rosamund," the mistress of Henry II. The stately ruins of the castle, lately repaired by the Ministry of Works, are not of that in which she

was born, but of one built 150 years later.

The country is now very peaceful and very pleasant into Hay (a place of Roman origin and on the actual Border) whose castle on a knoll above the river is still inhabited. St. John's Church has had a varied life. Founded in 1234, it ceased to be a church in 1540 and after that it was successively the town lock-up, the fire station and a shop. In 1930 it was restored to its original purpose. The Three Cocks, a famous old coaching-house which has been in the hands of the same family for generations, is known to most Border travellers; just beyond it and Gwerneyfed Park we leave the main road for Talgarth, beautifully situated beside a lake, which was the royal residence of Brychan before the Normans came. It is specially popular with convalescents because of its pure air. In the



HAY CASTLE, STILL INHABITED

churchyard lies Howel Harris, the great Methodist preacher, who, in 1756, when this island was anticipating invasion, marched through England singing hymns mixed with popular songs of the period and raised a force which was a forerunner of our Home Guard.

There is a beautiful climb up the green slopes which cover the side of Myndd Troad, with some remains of Dinas Castle at the top, then an equally charming run down the valley of the Rhiangoll, with the Black Mountains towering on the left, through picturesque Cwmdau. The eleventh-century church tower, obviously built for defence, was left untouched when the rest of the church was "remodelled" in 1830; within the church is a stone with the inscription *Catacus hic jacet Filius Tegernacus*, which is believed to have come from the Roman station a mile away. Then down through Tretower, another comely little village, where the Ministry of Works is making a wonderful job of reconstructing (rather than merely restoring) the 600-year-old courtyard house of the Vaughans. Crickhowell occupies a delight-

ful situation under the lee of Crug Howel, with the ruins of a Norman castle on a much older site. The flannels celebrated in *Humphrey Clinker* are no longer made here. Past Nevill Court, the great seat of the Marquess of Abergavenny, we run into that town, already described in *COUNTRY LIFE*, and continue along the Monmouth road to Llanvihangel-Gobion, where we turn south for Usk.

It is a famous salmon centre, forgetful nowadays of the time when it was an important Romano-British village. Its castle, going back to the twelfth century, is now a picturesque ruin. The church was originally part of a Benedictine nunnery. Crossing the bridge we come to a lovely run past Llangibby to Caerleon, with little to suggest that it was once the Roman city of Isca Silurnum, the metropolis of South Wales and an archbishopric before the coming of the Saxons. Tennyson spent some months here and selected it as the home of King Arthur. The place is believed to have been founded by Sextus Julius Frontinus in 75 A.D.; and there is a strong opinion that it

was here, when he came in 958 and 962, that King Edgar was rowed by the Welsh princes, and not at Chester. "King Arthur's Round Table" has been excavated by the Ministry of Works to reveal the Roman amphitheatre, 267 ft. by 222 ft.; it is the only Roman amphitheatre in this country which has been thus exposed. It dates from about 80 to 100 A.D. These "round tables" of the British king which crop up in various parts of the country were probably used by the ancient Britons in their agricultural festivals and then worked up into the Arthurian romances. St. Cadoc's Church stands on the site of the Forum.

At the Hanbury Arms, as we leave the village, there is an ancient dog-spit; then St. Julians, the Elizabethan home of the Herberts, is passed on the way into Newport. A hundred years ago the town had only 1,000 inhabitants; now it is the commercial capital of Monmouthshire, and the great port for the coal from the Welsh valleys. But its history goes back almost to the Conquest, when Robert, Earl of Gloucester, built the first Castle Newydd here.

AN ALL-AMERICAN COURSE

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

EVERYBODY who is not hopelessly old in mind has a secret love of making lists; lists of cricketers of all time to play against an eleven from Mars; lists of favourite people, though this passes with extreme youth; lists of favourite books. I still remember the scorn and hatred with which at my private school, I regarded those who in their lists put *King Solomon's Mines* above *Treasure Island*. I gave Mr. Rider Haggard's work a high place myself, but above *Treasure Island*—well, well I hope those misguided creatures know better by now. I think that people in the United States retain this childlike and harmless taste, for I observe that the newspapers there annually choose an all-American football team and compose other lists of the same sort, and lately there has been chosen an all-American golf course. An old friend, changed by war into a sailor, and so in the habit of crossing the Atlantic, has just sent me a list from an American journal, complete with coloured pictures of the 18 chosen holes. I have been browsing over it very happily and trying to recognise the very few holes which I have seen with my own eyes.

The choice has been made by the Green-keeping Superintendents' Association with the help of a well-known architect, whose surname is Jones and whose initials are R. T., but who is not the one and only Bobby. It is, I am informed, a championship course in every respect, 6,678 yds. in length and the holes represent (in all) 15 different States. I imagine, with all respect to them, that the selectors have tried to please as many people as possible because there is not more than one hole from any one course, not even the tremendous Pine Valley. They say that they have chosen each hole "primarily on the basis of natural beauty, geographical distribution and its national fame as a tried and true test of major tournament golf"; further, that they desired to "have represented in proportion the three main schools of golf-course architecture—the penal, the strategic and the heroic." As to this last school I am a little vague, but there is a picture of a big bunker at Augusta (Bobby Jones's course in Georgia) which helps to explain. The bunker extends for the whole length of the picture and vanishes, still sandy, in the distance; it looks as if the bunker at the fourth hole at Westward Ho! were nothing to it.

One thing I notice with sadness and even with disapproval, namely that there is no hole from the National Golf Links. This must surely be a mistake and is due perhaps to that motive of "geographical distribution." The selectors were afraid lest Long Island should be too largely represented, or that is the best excuse I can make for them. There are, in fact, only three holes that I have ever seen, which is not surprising; one from Pine Valley, one from the Country Club at Brookline (ever famous for

Francis Ouimet's victory over Ray and Vardon), and one from Lido, the astonishing course designed by Mr. C. B. Macdonald and made by sucking up sand from the sea by mighty engines and spreading it in hills and valleys upon a piece of flat marshy ground.

There is one thing that would strike any British golfer who could look over my shoulder at these vividly coloured pictures, namely, that the prettiness—and the holes are extraordinarily pretty—is mostly of a lush, inland type with plenty of trees and little of the bareness and bleakness which we associate with many of our most famous courses. This is natural enough because the United States have courses by the sea, but very few, I believe, of what we should strictly call seaside courses. I have been refreshing my memory of the eclectic 18 holes which Mr. Simpson and Mr. Newton Wethered chose in their book, *The Architectural Side of Golf*. They treated the inland courses far from ungenerously, for they gave them six holes out of the 18. On this all-American course there are only four which appear to be "seaside"—one from Lido, one from Cypress Point, and another from Pebble Beach, both in California and one from Bel Air in Florida.

Let me add at once that the hole at Cypress Point is marine with a vengeance. Never have I beheld anything so awe-inspiring. In the foreground of the picture are four golfers on the tee, looking small and frightened. Immediately in front of them is a vast stretch of bright blue sea with one or two little rocky islands in it, and beyond it is a tall, grey, rocky cliff. Beyond that again in the far corner of the picture is the green with tiny, scarce visible figures on it. No doubt enchantment lends distance to this view and the hole cannot be quite so terrific as it appears but it has an "alternate 200 yards ocean carry." When I first read that I assumed that this was the shortest alternative, in which case I should remain on the teeing ground for ever; but I think I was wrong and that there is something a little less formidable for the weaker brethren. However, some ocean has got to be carried by everybody.

That brings me to another point, namely, the evident affection that American architects have for water hazards. At six out of these 18 holes blue water plays a more or less prominent part in the picture and there is a seventh which is called a "water hole," though the lake is not shown. Comparatively mild is what I might irreverently call a pond at Dallas, in Texas. It reminds me pleasantly of the tenth at Worplesdon and has the right accompaniment of black fir trees. Positively appalling is the lake at Cherry Hill, a Denver course—a carry apparently even longer than that at Cypress Point. Quite lovely is another Californian hole, the eighteenth at Pebble Beach,

"a tough 540-yard par 5 with alternate routes and the Pacific Ocean along the left fairway." It looks tough, especially at the end of the round and I can see no alternate route that would be of any use to me. Incidentally, Pine Valley has some alarming water hazards and one green jutting out into a lake, but none of these are here depicted. We certainly do not go in for water on this scale. Think of our famous water hazards—the burn at St. Andrews (over which a fortunate ball may jump), or the Suez Canal at Sandwich (which is a black ditch with a turf wall behind it.) Size is, to be sure, not everything; the Swincan burn has done much damage in its time so has the winding Barry burn at Carnoustie, so have the stygian waters guarding the home green at Westward Ho! Yet, generally speaking, we in this country do not have the same admiration, for water on the heroic scale; in the matter of lakes I can only think offhand of that at the sixteenth at Stoke Poges. It is true that water's bark is generally, so to speak, worse than its bite, but I am disposed to think that we take too high-brow a view of it; apart from its picturesqueness it is alarming and it is now and then very good fun. Perhaps our point of view is a kind of sour grapesism because we have not enough lakes.

The modern fashion in architecture favours a considerable number of one-shot holes, as compared with the two at St. Andrews, for example. This eclectic course has five one-shotters and five, I find, is also the number chosen for their ideal by Mr. Simpson and Mr. Wethered. The English selectors have taken rather the shorter holes of the two and there I respectfully applaud them, as it is one of good qualities of a short hole that it should be sure. Of course, where there are five of them, it is desirable that there should be a variety in length and the five American holes chosen measure respectively 150, 170, 193, 210 and 236 yds. I must say that 236 yards represents rather a severe "par 3" and this particular hole, the tenth at West Sulphur Springs in West Virginia, has in addition a raised plateau green. It looks eminently "tough" and is wonderfully pretty.

One more little point and I have done. There is a general impression that on most courses the homecoming half is the harder. The American selectors have acted on this belief and of their 18 holes they have chosen only three from the "front nines." Mr. Simpson and Mr. Wethered do not go so far as this, but of their course 12 are home-coming holes. No doubt it is generally fiercer work on the way back and for this eclectic game the second nine has one almost unfair advantage in that architects always try to excel themselves in the matter of a seventeenth hole. They are a fiendish race and like to overthrow us when we are on the threshold of victory.

THE OPPOSITION TO PASTEURISATION

By LAWRENCE P. GARROD, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P. (Lond.),

Professor of Bacteriology in the University of London, Bacteriologist to St. Bartholomew's Hospital

THE country awaits a pronouncement from the Minister of Food which may herald some measure of compulsory milk pasteurisation. In the meantime opposition to any such proposal is being voiced in some sections of the Press to an extent and in a manner which imply that it is not altogether the product of individual opinions.

The pasteurisation of milk is opposed by three main classes of people. The largest of these neither knows nor even pretends to know anything about the subject, but simply regards any proceeding of milk as unnatural and probably unnecessary. This attitude is intelligible enough, as it is of a second class, that section of the dairying trade to which compulsory pasteurisation spells increased expense, both in plant and in its skilled operation. The trade interest also includes producers who take both a pride in their herds and every precaution they can to keep them free from infection, and believe that their milk is so good as not to need pasteurisation. This belief is sometimes well founded and sometimes not. In a recently published autobiographical account of farming, the author, who was a T.T. milk producer and says very hard things of pasteurisation, describes her consternation when contagious abortion appeared in the herd. The sole cause of her alarm and despondency was the effect on the herd and its milk yield; she gives no hint even of being aware that the germ of contagious abortion can be conveyed to human beings in milk and may cause a prolonged fever.

THE CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS

The third class of opponent may be described as the conscientious objector. He usually objects to a great deal more besides—certainly to what is called "vivisection" and to vaccination or any other form of immunisation. The clue to his attitude of mind is a total disbelief in germs, and a hatred of anything connected with them. This attitude is fanatical, deeply rooted, and inextricably confused with general principles of conduct. To call his objections conscientious is no exaggeration; I knew an otherwise intelligent woman who looked upon giving distemper vaccine to a dog as a sort of sacrilege. These people are vociferous and organised; their societies are well supported in funds mainly by people who wish to see the use of animals for scientific purposes abolished. Their propaganda is a serious obstacle to progress in improving the nation's health.

Pasteur was the founder of medical microbiology, and one of the greatest benefactors of the human race, but his name is anathema to these people, and anything connected with it they execrate. If they do not believe that germs cause disease, why bother if they are killed in milk? The conscientious objector is not always honest enough to use this simple argument which is in fact his whole case, but must delve in medical literature for evidence to bolster up his case. The pitiable confusion which results when a prejudiced and uninstructed reader picks out items which suit his purpose from a vast choice in all the medical journals of the past 20 years or more may be imagined, although no layman can actually perceive it. For sheer perversion of the truth the pamphlets, letters, lectures and articles by people of this persuasion are unequalled by anything with which I am acquainted.

ARE THE EXPERTS WRONG?

Let it be said at once that there are a few doctors who oppose pasteurisation, and naturally the most has been made of their utterances. They are a very small minority, and as far as I know they include no one with the special knowledge of the sciences of nutrition and of bacteriology which is necessary in order to form reasoned judgments on the various aspects of this subject. On the other hand, the whole weight of expert medical opinion is in favour of pasteurisation; it is the declared policy of the British Medical Association, of the Royal

Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, and has been urged in successive reports of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

The issue is therefore a very simple one: are the experts wrong? I find it incredible that a layman with perhaps no scientific training and certainly not even the barest acquaintance with microbiology should be prepared to contest the judgment in a matter closely involving this subject of leading authorities in my profession. Medical science has passed that stage of development in which it is liable to any gross error on questions of fact, and its achievements should carry conviction of this to anyone.

SOME ARGUMENTS ANSWERED

Milk is a complex material, but the human body and its behaviour when attacked by swallowed micro-organisms are a good deal more so, and it will easily be understood that reckless statements about them are more easily met by flat denials than by reasoned argument involving technicalities. It may nevertheless be possible briefly to indicate wherein lies the error of some of the assertions which have been made against pasteurisation.

It is a common type of argument to quote a reputable observer who has shown that an added milk ration improves the nutrition of children or animals, and because he happens to have used raw milk, to advance this as proof of the value of raw as distinct from pasteurised milk. It means nothing of the kind; such a conclusion would be justified only if another group of children or animals equivalent to the first in size and in every way had been given the same milk pasteurised and found not to thrive like the first. It need hardly be said that no such result has ever been obtained; there is in fact only one study on record in which the effects of raw and pasteurised milk on children's growth have been compared on an adequate scale, and the effects were indistinguishable.

It is freely stated that calves and other animals either cannot live at all on pasteurised milk or fare badly on it. There are unfortunately defective experiments on record which give some support to these statements. Tests of this kind are not as simple as they may seem, and many factors affect their results which are apt to be overlooked by some investigators. It is a bad experiment, for instance, when the raw milk used comes from specially fed cows and the pasteurised is simply bought from a shop, and is of unknown origin and age, yet an experiment so conducted is often quoted. In observations on calves, both groups have been herded together, allowing the group protected against tuberculosis by pasteurisation to acquire it by contact with the other group instead. Many animal experiments disregard the fact that milk is not a complete food after the first few weeks of life, or the unsuitability of cow's milk for other animals; the disastrous effects attributed to pasteurised milk in rats are due to the gross deficiencies of cow's milk as such a food for that animal. In properly conducted tests pasteurised milk has been shown to be as good a food as raw milk, and in that it safeguards against infection, a better.

THE FACTS ABOUT VITAMINS

Vitamins figure largely in these arguments. The facts about them are simple. Milk contains Vitamins A, B, C and D; of these only C is affected by pasteurisation, rather less than half being lost. Milk is in any case a poor source of this vitamin, which has always been given additionally to babies in the form of orange or black currant juice, and is obtained by older children from both fruit and vegetables. It is often said that the "disease-resisting" vitamins are destroyed in milk by pasteurisation; the vitamin concerned in resisting microbic disease is A, and it happens that this vitamin is unaffected even by boiling.

It has also been said that pasteurisation may kill germs but cannot remove them, and

dead germs are as dangerous (or even "more dangerous"!) than living. There is a single small group of bacteria, the cause of one form of food poisoning, which can still cause symptoms after being destroyed by cooking; with this exception swallowed dead bacteria are powerless to do harm. A dead tubercle or typhoid bacillus is no more dangerous to the body than a dead soldier to an opposing army.

It is sheer sentiment unsupported by any scientific evidence to say that pasteurised milk is "dead" milk. There is nothing living in milk except bacteria; to suggest that the substance of the milk itself is living is to invoke mysticism as a substitute for ascertained facts. This is no place for a discussion on hormones, antibodies, and enzymes, all of which have been called in to give this accusation the substance which it does not possess. With the exception of Vitamin C there is no known constituent in milk which is both destroyed or impaired by pasteurisation and necessary for human nutrition.

THE IDEALIST ATTITUDE

A far more specious argument than any of the foregoing is that pasteurisation is a *pis aller*, a confession of defeat, or a cloak for dirty milk production. Is it not far better so to improve the quality of milk that pasteurisation will be unnecessary? What this would involve if its aim were to be fully achieved its advocates surely cannot understand. It is nothing less than the total eradication of infectious disease not only among cattle, but throughout the personnel of the dairying industry. In cattle tuberculosis alone is a vast problem; in spite of every inducement to farmers to maintain herds free from it, the number of such herds is still only a very small fraction of the total in this country. How do the advocates of this policy propose to deal with this disease, with contagious abortion, and mastitis? How do they propose to ensure that no milker with a throat or intestinal infection, either of which may be mild or latent although dangerous to others, shall always discontinue his work?

Not until these questions have been answered by definite proposals is anyone entitled to dismiss pasteurisation as defeatism. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that milk is a perfect food for bacteria as well as for children. It can easily become contaminated, whether from the cow or a human source, by the bacteria which cause tuberculosis, typhoid fever and dysentery, scarlet fever and several other serious diseases, and some of these bacteria can multiply in it rapidly, as they can in no other food. As a transmitter of disease it is unique, yet it is the one food of animal origin which some people stoutly refuse to cook! Pasteurisation is much less than cooking in the ordinary sense, the temperature used being very moderate, but in principle it is the same thing.

NATURE AND THE MODERN WORLD

I sympathise with people whose only attitude to this question is that they like good fresh milk. Bathing in shark-infested waters can also be tempting, and a liking for candle-light and thatched roofs is about as easy to satisfy in the dweller in a large city as his taste for milk that is fresh—for let us not forget that pasteurisation also enables milk to keep. Nature's way of doing things is often incompatible with modern life.

Many people do not understand this, or indeed any of the matters with which this article deals. It is doubtful whether public opinion is yet educated enough for compulsory pasteurisation, and the Minister of Food is in an unenviable position. He knows what is good for the country, but the country itself does not. He doubtless has colleagues in the Government who have heard the saying that politically milk is dynamite—liable to destroy anyone who meddles with it. No one has ever had a greater responsibility in this matter than Lord Woolton, and no one has ever been or is likely to be in a stronger position to tackle it.



NEW LIGHT ON TUDOR FURNITURE

I.—WILLIAM GRENE,
COFFER-MAKER TO HENRY VIII
By R. W. SYMONDS

Following his recent articles differentiating coffers from chests, Mr. R. W. Symonds describes his discovery that the elaborate fabric-covered furniture of the Tudors (of which the famous Knole suite is the chief survival) was supplied by coffer-makers.

1.—(Left) AN X CHAIR WITH BACK COMPOSED OF FABRIC STRETCHED BETWEEN THE TWO UPRIGHTS

From *La Bible Historiale*, a 15th-century illuminated MS.

2.—(Right) A WOODEN CHAIR WITH A CHAIR-CLOTH THROWN OVER IT

From a 15th-century illuminated MS. in the British Museum



THE London of Henry VIII was still a mediæval city, enclosed by ancient wall and enriched by Gothic church and monastery. The streets with their houses, timber-built and tall-gabled, were set in a craze-like pattern, with here and there a green oasis formed by orchard and garden, amid court and alleyway.

A prominent master craftsman of the London of that age, was one William Grene, who held the important post of coffer-maker to the Royal Wardrobe of Henry VIII. No record exists of where in the City he worked and lived, but it would appear it must have been near to the "great Wardrobe," which was on the south side of St. Paul's at the corner of Carter Lane and Puddle Dock Hill; for it was with this establishment that, in his trade of royal coffer-maker, he had much to do.

Being a leather-worker, William Grene was a member of the Leathersellers' Company, and in 1539-40 he was elected fourth warden, on which occasion he presented to the Company four "Garlandes of clothe of tyecheuwe," or in other words, embroidered caps of state for the use of the wardens. This occurred when the Leathersellers were in their old Hall at London Wall, but in 1543, owing to the Dissolution, they were able to buy St. Helen's Priory—"a very large and handsome Pile of Buildings with a Garden"—off Bishopsgate; and the old hall of the nunnery now became the new hall of the Company.

In 1545, William Grene was made second warden, but he was never Master or first Warden of the Company, which seems somewhat of a strange omission for one so eminent in his trade. He had two sons—John and Thomas—and the elder, John, in 1553, the year Queen Mary came to the throne, became royal coffer-maker in the place of his father. But this accession of John was not due to the death of William; for both father and son were present at the Coronation of Queen Mary, when their names appeared under the "Necessary men that be out of the ordinary booke that be attendant vpon the Quenes Ma^{ties} Lytler the Chariattes and all other horses at the Coronacion."

Before tracing further the activities of William Grene and his two sons, it is necessary to give here a very brief sketch of how the rich furniture, which the Grene made for the royal wardrobe, came within the province of the coffer-maker's craft.

An outstanding characteristic of the royal palaces and the mansions of the nobility in the two previous centuries—the fourteenth and the fifteenth—was the lavish use of tapestry, embroidery, needlework, and of such textiles

in the form of cloths of gold and silver, velvet, and silk. It can be said that in these two centuries fabric enveloped everything in a room. The walls were covered with hangings, the "ceiler, tester, and curtyns" of the bed were all of drapery and were suspended from the ceiling and were not upheld—as they were later—by posts standing on the floor. Tables and their frames were hidden by carpets of tapestry or needlework or embroidered cloths; cupboards, likewise, had carpets and cloths. The chair was enveloped with a chair-cloth and so were the bench and the settle, the cushions being placed either upon or underneath the covering cloth, or "banker" as it was then termed.

This love of rich material in all its forms by the Court and the nobility was copied by the citizen in a simple and less costly way.



3.—QUEEN MARY'S X CHAIR AT WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL. 1550

The frame is covered with blue velvet and garnished with gilt nails and the "pommells" and "scutcheon" are copper gilt. (The velvet back has perished; only the girthweb that supported it remains.)

Instead of tapestry wall hangings and embroidered curtains to a bed, linen cloth stained with a design in imitation was used, and coverings of woollen cloth and cotton took the place of silk and velvet.

In the fourteenth century the fabric covering and the cushion of a chair were not part of the chair itself; the cushion rested on the wooden seat and the covering was thrown over the chair frame, but nothing was fixed. In the next century the material began to be applied to the chair-frame; the wooden seat was done away with, and a seat was formed by nailing webbing across an open frame, over which was stretched sackcloth, and upon this foundation lay a "pillow of fustian filled with downe." To make the back of the chair softer and more giving, it was treated in the same way, no solid wood but material stretched between and fixed to two uprights (Fig. 1). Together with these improvements in chair design came the covering of the wooden chair-frame with material, which was pasted on, and the edges were nailed with gilt copper nails set close.

This method resembled the construction used by the coffer-maker when he covered his coffers with leather and garnished them with nails; and therefore it would seem that this covering of chairs and stools and other articles in this way was originated by this craftsman. Possibly first of all—true to his trade of leather-worker—he stretched leather across the seat and back, and then he covered the entire chair-frame with leather, and then, to achieve a richer and more luxurious appearance, he began to use fabric material, and ribbon and fringes, which in their turn brought in other craftsmen to help in the production of chairs—the embroiderer, the silk-worker, the fringe-maker. Thus it was that the chairs for the royal palaces and the mansions of the nobility became more comfortable, more compact, and tidier looking, and more in keeping with the rich clothes of their royal and noble owners.

Therefore, when William Grene was supplying chairs and stools, and close stools, coffers and jewel coffers, and desks and screens, all covered with material and garnished with ribbon and nails in the reign of Henry VIII, he was pursuing a craft that had already been in existence in England for a hundred years and probably far longer on the Continent.

It was a craft, however, that for many years depended upon the patronage of the Court and the wealthy upper classes; for it is doubtful whether the average London citizen had chairs with open-webbed seats before the sixteenth century, and such chairs, when they were made, were covered with leather and cloth

4.—(Left)

A PORTRAIT OF
EDWARD VI
SHOWING AN X
CHAIR WITH
UNUSUAL CARVED
AND GILT FRAME

By permission of Sir
Algernon Osborn, Bt.

5.—(Right)

QUEEN MARY, BY
ANTONIO MORO.
1553.

She is seated on an
X chair with frame
covered with velvet
and an embroidered
backcloth



and not with the silk and velvet so favoured by the rich. The country gentry in the provinces, especially in the north, had but few "coverid" chairs in their homes; for they used the "joyned chaire," which is the chair made by the joiner with a wood seat.

The coffer-maker's covered chair of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, made of the unsound beech wood, has so completely disappeared that practically no trace is left of it; on the other hand, examples of the contemporary joined chair made of the substantial oak have survived. It is therefore thought to-day that our ancestors of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries never sat on anything but oak chairs with wood seats relieved by cushions; and that the coffer-maker's chair with its covered frame made its appearance in the reign of James I, and not 200 years earlier, as it actually did.

Judging from contemporary portraits and descriptions, the coffer-maker's covered chair, or an "Imbrautherer's chaire" as it was sometimes called, was usually designed with an X frame, the seat and back being formed in the way already described. The two uprights to the back and the two arms were ornamented with copper gilt or enamelled "pommells." (Other treatments for the pommells were carved and gilt and covered with fabric.) Later chairs only had the two pommells on the back, those on the arms being done away with. At the intersection of the front legs and arms was fixed a "scutcheon" sometimes of copper gilt (Fig. 3), or painted and gilded with a coat of arms, or covered with material. The covering material was secured to the chair-frame (apart from the use of paste) by both large (which were called "bullion") and small gilt copper nails with round heads. A particular feature of the coffer-maker's chair was the rich deep fringes which fringed the edges of the covered frame, the arms, and the back and the seat cushion; they were of gold and silver thread and a silk.

Not all coffer-maker's chairs were fabric-covered, however, for some had their frames carved and gilded, and also painted, while some were of polished "walnuttree." The interesting X chair shown in the portrait of Edward VI (Fig. 4) is of this kind.

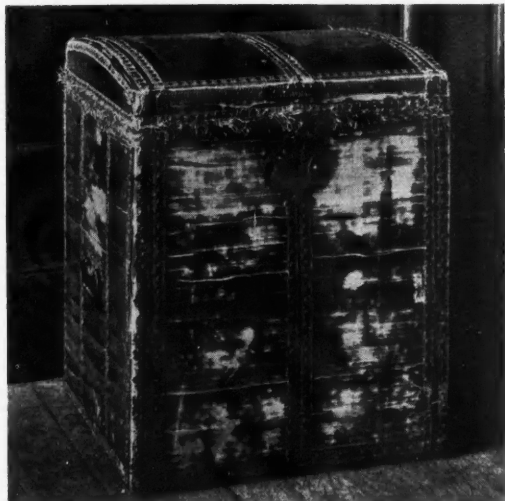
A further point of interest of this portrait is that it records the earliest example—so far as the present writer is aware—of an English chair with the legs terminating in claw and ball feet—a motive which two centuries later was much used by the English chair-maker.

An article of which the Grenes made a large number for the royal palaces was the close or "necessarie" stool. From the descriptions in the wardrobe accounts the royal close stool must have been a very splendid affair. For instance, in 1547 William Grene made one for "the vse of the kynges mageste"; it was covered with black velvet and garnished with ribbon and nails and fringes. The seat and elbows were covered with white "fuschan" filled with down; 2,000 gilt nails for

garnishing were used and the stool was supplied with two leather cases lined with black cotton and fitted with girdles—one for the stool and the other for the "Sesstornes." The leather case would signify that it accompanied Henry VIII in his constant removals from palace to palace. The close stool of this century was not designed with legs, but was like a box with a lid, similar to the interesting example at Hampton Court Palace (Figs. 6 and 7).

When John Grene became royal coffer-maker to the Crown, his father's name no longer appears in the wardrobe accounts. Presumably he had left his business to his two sons.

(To be continued.)



6 AND 7.—A CLOSE STOOL, TEMP. QUEEN ELIZABETH, covered with crimson velvet and garnished with ribbon and gilt nails. The second view shows the padded velvet seat. At Hampton Court Palace. Reproduced by gracious permission of H.M. the King



1.—"THE MAIDS OF HONOUR HOUSES" AND THE PALACE GATEWAY

No. 4 MAIDS OF HONOUR ROW RICHMOND

THE HOME OF MR. EDWARD CROFT-MURRAY

Owned 1744-49 by John James Heidegger, manager of the King's Theatre, Haymarket, for whom the entrance hall was decorated by Antonio Jolli in 1745

OVERLOOKING Richmond Green, the row of four standard Georgian houses called Maids of Honour Row adjoins the gateway to the Palace of Sheen, favourite residence of Henry VII and where Queen Elizabeth died. But the maids

of honour for whom the houses were traditionally built were those of Caroline of Anspach, then Princess of Wales, soon after the Prince, later George II, had acquired the former mansion of the Dukes of Ormonde at Richmond as a summer residence. Tradition is in this case accurate. *The British Journal*, April, 1724, mentioned that "His Royal Highness hath given directions for erecting a new building near his Seat at Richmond to serve as Lodgings for the Maids of Honour attending the Princess of Wales"; and the Rate Books for 1726-35 refer to "The Maids of Honour's Houses." The Poor Rate Book for 1737 gives the residents then as "Mr. Moseley" (the present No. 1), "The Maids of Honour to Her Majesty, two houses" (Nos. 2 and 3), and "Mr. Godf. Milner" (No. 4).

John James Heidegger (1666-1749), a native of Zurich and usually known as "the Swiss Count," was a familiar and popular figure in smart society from about 1707 till

his death. As the principal manager of the opera, staging many by Handel, and promoter of the notorious "Masquerades," transformed, as a result of public scandal, into "Ridottos," at the Opera House, he acquired the unofficial title of *Surintendant des Plaisirs d'Angleterre*. Hideous in person (Mrs. Delany described him as "the most ugly man that was ever formed" and Hogarth depicted him with relish), and at one time presented by a Middlesex grand jury as "the principal promoter of vice and immorality," he was esteemed by royalty no less than by the musical fraternity, and, like many of his calling, was extravagant, generous, and, periodically, more or less bankrupt. This trait is no doubt partly responsible for the variety of his abodes in Richmond, to which, however, he was faithful from at least 1723. At one time he resided at what is now Ranelagh Club, where he received George II. In 1744 the Rate Book records his acquisition of this particular house, in the entry: "Mr. Milner now Mr. Heidegger," though three years later his name is crossed out in favour of "Mrs. Peppit." This was Miss Pappet, thought to be his illegitimate daughter, and for many years an alternative occupant of his domiciles, who succeeded him at No. 4 after his death and married Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Denis, Bt.

Maids of Honour Row is one of the best and most satisfying instances, in which the suburbs of Georgian London, especially Richmond and Twickenham, are rich, of an intact terrace of medium-class houses, the design and dimensions of which had been standardised by the Committee of Architects for the re-building of London after the Fire under the London Building Act of 1667. They correspond to "Houses of the second sort fronting Streets and Lanes of Note and



(Left) 2.—NO. 4, MAIDS OF HONOUR ROW. BUILT 1724
Street architecture standardised for re-building London after the Fire



3.—THE HALL. DECORATED 1745 FOR J. J. HEIDEGGER BY ANTONIO JOLLI

4.—THE LAND-
SCAPES ARE RO-
MANTIC SCENES IN
SWITZERLAND,
ITALY, AND CHINA



the River Thames," providing three storeys with a basement.

Facing the Green, the Row is set off by forecourts each with wrought-iron gateway and corner piers, and can be seen under ideal conditions, the big trees on the other side of the road acting as the requisite foil and also precluding a flat elevational view of the whole Row which would be its least effective aspect.

No. 4 is distinguished by the singular painted decoration of the entrance hall executed for Heidegger. A well-authenticated tradition attributes the decoration, which is painted in oils direct on the pine wainscot, to "scene painters from the Opera." Mr. Croft-Murray's researches (published in the *Burlington Magazine*, April and May, 1941) enable a more definite attribution to be made, the date of the paintings to be narrowed down, and most of the subjects to be identified. And there comes upon the scene the enigmatic Comte de St. Germain.

The room is 17 ft. square, with the southern angle cut off by a corner fireplace. There are 10 large upright panels, one large oblong over the fireplace, and 14 smaller panels over the doors and below the chair-rail, besides the shutter panels and narrow slips flanking the chimney. The subject of the large decorations is in each case a landscape in full colour; and of the



5.—A CLUE TO THE DECORATIONS

Two pages from the opera *L'Inconstanza Delusa*, over the door to the staircase

smaller panels the emblems of the Arts and Seasons in shaded gold. Each is set in a framework, *en grisaille* on a brown ground, simulating stucco in the Venetian baroque manner emulated by William Kent in this country. All the panels had been covered with coats of thick varnish, considerably detracting from the richness of effect. This was successfully removed in 1935 by Mr. W. Cave of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the stiles, formerly a shiny chocolate brown, repainted in a bluish green with the mouldings picked out in gold.

The landscapes, beginning to the right of the windows, represent :

(1) Basle; view down the Rhine with the apse of the Cathedral on the left and the bridge in the middle distance. (2) The Falls of the Rhine at Schaffhausen. (3) Basle, St. Peter's Platz. (4, over the fireplace) A Mediterranean seaport, not yet identified and possibly imaginary. (5) Vesuvius. (6) Chinese landscape; a bridge over a rocky gorge. (7) Chain bridge near Kingtung, China. (8) Tivoli, the Temple of the Sybil and the Falls. (9) A natural rock arch spanning a river. (10) Artificial rocks in China. (11) Pagoda near Sinkicien, China.

Some of these scenes were possibly personal to the "Swiss Count," though scarcely the Chinese ones. Excluding those of Basle, all are representative of the dawning taste for the romantic, which saw in Chinese scenes the acme of grotesque romance. Mr. Croft-Murray has traced the source of each to one of three books of prints: Zeiller's and Merian's *Topographia Helvetiae* (1642) and *Topographia Italiae* (1688); and J. B. Fischer von Erlach's *Entwurf Einer Historischen Architectur* (1721) for the chinoiserie.

A probable date, and a direct affinity with Heidegger, is provided by the panel over the door to the staircase (Fig. 5). This consists of an open music book, inscribed at the top *Fra si P. Co. S. Germer*, and giving the opening bars of an aria with the words *Per pietà bell' Idol mio non mi dir che sono ingrata infelice e su [enturato] abbastanza il ciel mi [fa]*. This has been identified with an aria from the opera *L'Inconstanza Delusa*, first performed at the Little Theatre, Haymarket, on February 9, 1745. Dr. Burney wrote that "on account of the rebellion, the Great Opera-house was shut this year" and that a small-scale attempt was made with this opera, rehearsals of which were attended by Prince Lobkowitz and the celebrated and mysterious Count St. Germain. The latter composed several new songs, particularly *Per pietà bell' Idol mio*, which, "sung by Frasi, first woman, was encored every night." The inscription in the painting may be interpreted *Sung by Signora Frasi nell' Inconstanza Delusa par Monsieur le Comte de St. Germain*.

Giulia Frasi was one of the better-known

singers of the later Handel period; she is known to have been still living in Soho in 1761-70.

With regard to the Comte de St. Germain, Eitner (*Lexikon der Musiker*, 1901) merely notices him (for some reason) as an Italian fiddler, Giovannini, of Berlin, who was in London about 1745-50, and composed music there under the name of St. Germain. Burney, however, obviously identifies him with a far more colourful figure: Voltaire's "Comte pour rire," a well-known figure of Louis XV's Court and an intimate of Mme. de Pompadour's circle. This famous charlatan is indeed known to have been in England from 1743 to 1745, and in the latter year was arrested as a Jacobite spy. Horace Walpole, in communicating this intelligence to Sir Horace Mann, wrote on December 8, 1745: "The other day they seized an odd man who goes by the name of Saint Germain. He has been here these two years, and will not tell who he is or whence, but professes that he does not go by his right name. He sings and plays the violin wonderfully, is mad and not very sensible."

Read's Weekly Journal for May 17, 1760, recording the Count's past history, gives further details of his misadventure: "one who was jealous of him with a lady, slipt a letter into his pocket as from the Young Pretender (thanking him for his services and desiring him to continue



6.—VIEW DOWN THE RHINE AT BASLE (1)



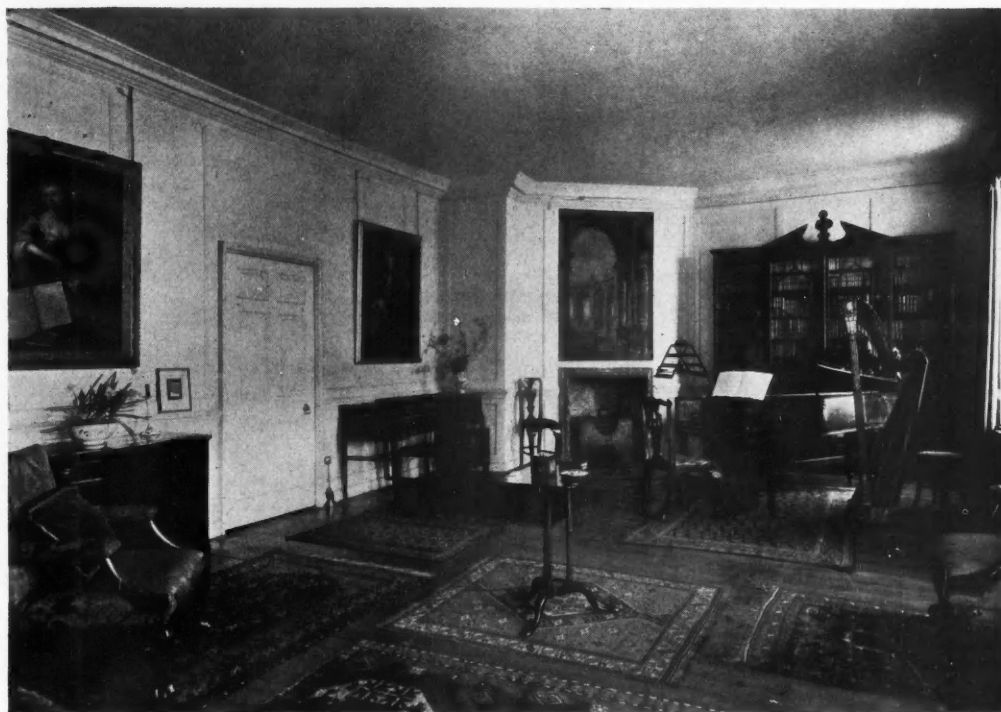
7.—A ROCKY CHINESE LANDSCAPE WITH A BRIDGE (6)

them), and immediately had him taken up by a messenger"; he was, however, later released. *Read's* also states that St. Germain "was born in Italy in 1712," that he spoke "German and French as fluently as Italian," and that he was "a good chemist, a virtuoso in music, and a very agreeable companion." Can it be that, in view of his apparently Italian origin, he is indeed identical with Eitner's violinist, Giovannini?

At first sight, it seems curious why such an obscure opera as *L'Inconstanza Delusa* should have been commemorated by Heidegger. A possible explanation is, however, that the aged *impresario*, himself a *comte poudrière* in his day, may well have taken an interest in, and indeed have felt a considerable bond of sympathy with, the "celebrated and mysterious Count," and have wished to record his singular career in London by this excerpt from his opera.

Though the panels are unsigned, Mr. Croft-Murray suggests as their author Antonio Jolli (*circa* 1700-77), a pupil of Pannini and imitator of Canaletto, working in London *circa* 1740-50 and responsible for the *décor* of a number of operas there 1744-48. This attribution has been confirmed by the recent discovery of a Venetian *veduta*, signed by Jolli and inscribed with dedications to Sigr. Haidegger London and Mrs. Elisabet Peepet Richmond (Cf. Dr. Borenius in *The Burlington Magazine*, May, 1943). Two views from Richmond Hill by Jolli (in the collection of the Hon. Mrs. Basil Ionides) are also of particular interest in relation to Heidegger's hall, as they show that he definitely worked in the neighbourhood of the royal village.

The room is a late example of the type of pictorial decoration on separate panels. A series of "grotesque" scenes in bistro existed at Stoke Edith, contemporary with Thorn-



8.—THE LONG ROOM ON THE FIRST FLOOR

hill's mural decorations about 1720. The painted panelling in Great Hundridge Manor (COUNTRY LIFE, February 22, 1941) and other less well preserved instances date from about 1700. More characteristic of the date of Heidegger's decorations were the *singeries*, or rococo monkey ceilings by Clermont dating from 1741, at Radnor House, Twickenham, destroyed by enemy action.

The remainder of the rooms, though more ordinary, are all given distinction by the present owner's tastes and possessions. Occupying the other two windows of the front is a panelled sitting-room. All the rooms have corner fireplaces, the chimney-stacks being in the parti-walls of the house—

an innovation which, according to Evelyn (who disliked it), was encouraged by Charles II. It had sounder reasons in economising brickwork, buttressing the parti-walls, and making the plan of the houses more elastic. The dining-room for example (Fig. 9) communicates direct with the hall by a door in the archway seen on the left, in which is also a recess displaying a nice collection of old glasses. The dining-room panelling is painted a russet cedar, one of those rich colours more popular with the Georgians themselves than with their imitators.

The first floor to the front is wholly occupied by a single spacious music room, known as the Long Room (Fig. 8). Pride of place is given to an exquisite harpsichord by Jacob and Abraham Kirkman, 1788. Above the two fireplaces—cleverly fitted with electric fires in the old grates—are inset highly decorative architectural and Biblical fantasies, probably by Sebastiano and Marco Ricci. An interesting picture is one of Thornhill's rare portraits of Richard Scott, Renter Warden of the Painter-Stainers Company, of which Thornhill was himself Master in 1720.

Heidegger died at Richmond in 1749, it is presumed in this house. Miss Pappet continued in occupation and in 1751 married her naval admirer, still Mr. Peter Denis. In 1754 the house passed to a wealthy Jewish lady, Mrs. Judith Levy, who held it till 1802, the year before her death at the age of 97. The painted room was first illustrated in the *Illustrated London News* for March, 1853. The historic little house and its unique contents are now in the most sympathetic hands and, thanks to Mr. Croft-Murray's researches, its entertaining ghosts are recognisable. Even its theme song can be heard of a summer's night, *Per pietà bell' Idol mio . . .* struck on the harpsichord's plangent strings. CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.



9.—THE DINING-ROOM BEHIND THE HALL

AN HOUR AT A PLOVER'S NEST

By S. BAYLISS SMITH

APRIL—cloud shadows racing across green meadows, bursts of brilliant sunshine and sudden tempestuous showers, and in the air green plovers wheeling and tumbling, the rasp of wing-beats mingling with their exultant cries: "Peewit, wit wit, peewit." No scene could more perfectly embody the essential spirit of this countryside of ours: "in England, now that April's there."

But the plover deserves a lyrical opening paragraph not only on æsthetic grounds. Almost alone among resident British birds, it has been acknowledged as wholly beneficial to agriculture at every season of the year. The farmer who chances on a plover's nest and refrains from taking the eggs, delicacy though they be, does so to-day, not only out of respect for an Act of Parliament, but also because he realises that his ally the plover will account for innumerable wireworms and leatherjackets as long as he is welcomed as a guest.

As a family they do not succumb easily to the wiles of the bird photographer. When suspicious they all have the same aggravating habit of approaching their nests like a sailing boat beating into the wind—in a series of long tacks. The Norfolk plover, or stone curlew, will skulk for half an hour to and fro across the flinty downland before reaching her objective. The little ringed plover will do the same on the open beach, and so, too, with the lapwing or green plover of the inland meadows.



1.—ON DEFENSIVE PATROL: THE MALE PLOVER FEARLESSLY SWOOPED ON ANYONE WHO TRESPASSED ON THE NESTING TERRITORY

were already hatched and dry. A third was in the act of hatching, and the fourth was piping vigorously inside a partly chipped egg.

The male plover, greatly concerned, treated us to a fine display of aerial acrobatics (Fig. 1), while the mother bird, her crest completely elevated in her agitation, trotted up to within 10 yards of us as we stooped over her nest.

I was ushered into the hide. My friends withdrew, and to my delight and amazement, before they had gone 50 yards the mother plover, with piercingly anxious calls, had come hurrying up to the nest (Fig. 2). Her first act (Fig. 3) was to stoop down, pick up an empty egg shell, and trot away with it to a distance of some 20 yards, where she deposited it and immediately came hurrying back. So firmly was she determined to brood that I was soon to discover that none of the ordinary devices that bird-photographers use to make a subject change her position—the discreet cough, the low whistle, the faint hiss—had the least effect on her. Finally, I talked and at last

(Left) 2.—THE FEMALE PLOVER, HER CREST ERECT, APPROACHED THE NEST WITH CRIES OF CONSTERNATION

But, though a whole species may act in a particular way, it sometimes happens that individuals of that species show surprising differences of behaviour. The family of plovers I photographed last spring were a case in point. Their story is worth telling if only to show once again to what extent a pair of birds can be tamed by a patient understanding of their ways.

All the preliminary work had been done by two fellow photographers who had, with infinite patience, gradually accustomed the birds to a sacking hide which was daily moved a yard or two nearer the nest until, by the time the eggs were due to hatch, it was only 4 ft. from the sitting bird. Photography began, and strange reports were brought to me of a plover that positively refused to be in the least disconcerted by the clicking of camera shutters at this close range. I was invited to see for myself, and arrived there one evening just as they were finishing a session of photography.

The time of my arrival could not have been more opportune. Two downy young plovers

(Right) 3.—AN EGG-SHELL WAS PICKED UP AND REMOVED WELL FROM THE NEST





4.—THE FEMALE PLOVER FLUFFED OUT HER BROODING FEATHERS AS SHE STOOPED OVER THE YOUNG



5.—LEAVING THE NEST IN HASTE SHE DROPPED TWO CHICKS THAT HAD BEEN NESTLING UNDER HER WINGS



shouted at her, but all to no purpose. Then I tried flapping the hide, gently at first, and afterwards with positive violence. She flinched but would not shift. In the end I pushed out my hand and waved a handkerchief full in her face. It did the trick. With a protesting cry she was up and away (Fig. 5), but only for a few moments.

She soon appeared again behind the nest, but she was obviously feeling a little put out—and small wonder! So she determined, although there was an egg still to be hatched, to call the young ones away from this alarming phenomenon.

Sitting a couple of yards away she began calling them. The two dry chicks were not slow to realise the situation, and promptly scrambled



6.—GRADUALLY SHE DREW NEARER, STILL UNDECIDED WHETHER TO BROOD THE ACTIVE CHICKS OR THE HATCHING EGG

through the grass towards her, but the third was not yet strong enough to attempt the journey, though it tried hard enough. A few minutes passed, and, her confidence returning, she moved forward a short distance. The unhatched egg was exerting a strong pull, but it was noticeable that when the chicks caught up with her and began nuzzling under her breast, they created a stimulus she could not resist, and down she sank again to brood them.

But presently she moved forward again, and this time reached the nest before they could catch her up. It was not long before they were back with her, and the sight of one of them happily placed before her breast (Fig. 7) made an irresistible portrait of mother and child. Evening was now drawing on, and I had secured my pictures, so it was time to leave. I crawled out of the hide and away went the mother bird once more, but before I had gone 50 yards she was back on the nest again.

What a remarkable hour it had been! Seldom has a spool of my precious film been so speedily and profitably exposed.

(Left) 7.—BACK AT THE NEST AT LAST: A PICTURE OF MOTHERLY DEVOTION

FIGHTING TOMATO DISEASES

By G. C. TAYLOR

IN common with most other plants, the tomato has its attendant pests and diseases, and, as was perhaps to be expected, the more intensive cultivation of this crop, both under glass and outdoors, during the last three years had led to a greatly increased incidence of diseases. On the whole, however, disease has been kept in check, notwithstanding the excellent opportunities provided for the spread, and that there have been no serious epidemics of any kind is due in large measure to the practice of sound methods of cultivation which have been urgently insisted on by all expert growers of the crop.

Good cultivation is more than half the battle in checking the spread of disease, and the grower who follows the sound advice of aiming to produce sturdy and well-contained plants is never likely to suffer much from disease-ridden plants. Even good cultivators, however, despite all precautions, experience their troubles, and, when disease appears, prompt and adequate steps must be taken to remedy it.

Most of the common diseases affecting tomatoes are identifiable, and when symptoms of attack are evident, measures which much research and experiment have shown to be satisfactory should be taken for their control. Prevention, however, is always better than cure, and the wise gardeners will always combine good culture with prophylactic treatments to prevent any disease from making its appearance.

Even at the seedling stage tomatoes are prone to disease attacks, the two commonest troubles at this stage being the "damping-off" disease, which attacks young seedlings, and black-leg or foot-rot, which shows on young

plants. There is no mistaking the former, the symptoms of which are a blackening and shrivelling of the stems at soil level and the gradual collapse of the seedlings. High temperature combined with a wet soil greatly assist the spread of the fungus *phytophthora*, which causes the trouble, and as the fungus can be easily introduced either in the soil, in water, or even in the pots or boxes, care should be taken not to provide conditions conducive to its spread.

To prevent the trouble, it is a wise plan to use clean fresh soil, or compost sterilised by heat or treated with formaldehyde. Sterilised soil is now available in small quantities to those who have not a sterilising outfit, and it will be found a great benefit in the raising of seedlings, not only of tomatoes. The formaldehyde treatment is more a method for the commercial growers, but private gardeners cultivating tomatoes on a large scale will find it well worth adopting. There is nothing difficult about the process, which simply consists in saturating the soil with a solution of formaldehyde made up of one gallon of 40 per cent. formaldehyde to 49 gallons of water. This amount is sufficient to treat about one and a half tons of soil. The soil is not safe to use until all smell of the formaldehyde has disappeared. This may be six weeks or so. Pots and boxes can be sterilised by soaking them in this solution, covering them over for two or three days and then laying them out to dry.

When the disease makes its appearance owing to the use of old soil, the spread of the trouble can be checked to a large extent by watering the soil around the plants with a solution of Cheshunt compound (1 oz. to 2 gallons of water) copper sulphate, a preparation which is obtainable from any horticultural sundriesman. This is not a cure for infected plants, which are best destroyed, but destroying the fungus in the soil prevents the spread of the trouble to healthy seedlings.

VALUE OF STERILISED SOIL

Black-leg, which is the same trouble on large plants, can be dealt with in the same way. As it generally makes its appearance after the young plants have been put out from their pots or boxes, and is often caused by bad handling, it is a wise precaution to water the soil before and after planting with Cheshunt compound at the rate of about 1 pint of the solution to each plant. The use of sterilised soil as a sowing and potting compost will undoubtedly greatly assist in preventing this common disease, as well as other troubles such as the decay of the roots, which is a frequent cause of failure with tomatoes owing largely to unsuitable soil conditions.

Wilt or sleepy disease, which is often evident in greenhouse tomatoes and shows itself by the flagging or withering of the foliage, commencing with the bottom leaves and gradually spreading upwards, is caused largely by unfavourable growing conditions, such as low temperatures and bad soil. In cold springs the attack is sometimes severe unless immediate steps are taken to counteract it. These steps consist in raising the temperature of the house, by maintaining an average heat of about 77°, shading the glass by means of blinds or white-wash and keeping the atmosphere in the house moist by regular damping. With warmer weather in the spring, plants not badly attacked generally bloom, although they never make the



DAMPING OFF, A TROUBLE TO WHICH TOMATO SEEDLINGS ARE PRONE

same growth or give the same yield of fruit as plants that have not suffered attack.

Perhaps the most generally familiar of all tomato diseases is mildew or leaf mould, which first appears as greyish white spots on the undersides of the leaves. As the fungus develops in the leaf tissues, the spots turn brown, when the trouble is commonly referred to as "rash," and finally become a purplish tint. The leaves are killed, and, as the disease spreads, which it does rapidly when the conditions are suitable, the whole foliage withers and the plant is killed. Proper cultural conditions will do much to check the trouble and will prove half the battle in controlling its spread. This means providing ample ventilation and also maintaining a night temperature of at least 60° F. After mid-June it is better to employ a colloidal copper compound along with an emulsified white oil, such as Boursol white oil emulsion, which controls both leaf mould and the red spider. Spraying should be done in the evening, and care must be taken to apply the spray with sufficient force that the whole plant is left dripping.

Spraying at fortnightly intervals will keep the disease in check, and the first application should be made as soon as the trouble is detected. Quite recently a Canadian variety known as Vetomold has been introduced which is said to be resistant to this disease, and experiments carried out with the variety so far support the claims made for it and give rise to the hope that we may eventually develop a strain of varieties immune to this disease.

WATERING DANGERS

The grey or reddish brown patches which frequently show on fruits on the bottom trusses are caused by the same fungus responsible for damping off and foot-rot on the young plants and commonly known as buck-eye rot, from the resemblance which the diseased patches bear to the eye of an animal. The trouble is brought about through contact of the fruits with the soil or by careless watering which causes the soil to be splashed up on to the fruits. To prevent the trouble bunches that are low on the plant should be tied up well above the soil; care should be excessive in watering. Mulching too, is often advised and is of benefit if not carried out too early, in keeping the fruits free from soil contamination.

Grey mould is another common trouble that becomes serious if the ventilation is at fault.



MALFORMED GROWTH DUE TO VIRUS DISEASE. Plants showing such symptoms should be burned



(Left) **TOMATO FOOT-ROT: A COMMON DISEASE IN POT PLANTS READY TO GO OUTDOORS.** It shows as a blackening and rotting of the roots

(Right) **STRIPE OR STREAK ON A TOMATO STEM CAUSED BY A VIRUS DISEASE**
Weak and soft plants are liable to this trouble

and there is too much moisture in the house. Its presence is easily detected by the appearance of rather fluffy-looking greyish or brownish growths on the ends of cut leaf stalks. It spreads to the stem and to the fruit, which assumes a pale and unhealthy look. All diseased leaf stalks should be removed and burned, and if the stem should show any discoloured patches the affected portions should be cut out and the cut surface should be rubbed over with lime of sulphur.

In recent years mycologists' research has added much to our knowledge of that peculiar class of diseases known as viruses, although little enough as yet is known about their actual cause. Large numbers of plants are subject to virus trouble. The most unfortunate of them are those commonly known as mosaic, streak and spotted wilt, from the symptoms which they show.

TWO FORMS OF MOSAIC

There are two forms of mosaic, mild and yellow, the former characterised by a pale greenish yellow mottling of the leaves and the latter by a bright yellow coloration of the foliage and yellow and orange patches on the fruit. The first is not serious, but the latter can be troublesome. The best course is to remove and burn any plant showing symptoms of attack. Mottled and twisted leaves streaked with dark brown, combined with long brown streaks on the stem and fruits pitted with brown generally indicate the presence of streak or stripe disease. If the plants are severely attacked they are best destroyed. If the trouble is only mild, however, something can be done to check the disease by building up the vitality of the plant—feeding with a potash fertiliser applied as a solution or at the rate of 2 oz. for the square yard and following with a dressing of nitrogenous fertiliser.

More serious than any of these is spotted wilt, which shows itself with the bronzing of young leaves, which curl downwards with the result that growth is checked. There is no measure of control known but the drastic one of removing and destroying affected plants and fumigating with nicotine to kill such insect pests as thrips and aphides, which are known to act as carriers of virus diseases.



LEAF-MOULD DISEASE WHICH SHOWS AS YELLOWISH BLOTCHES ON THE UPPER SURFACE OF THE LEAF AND PURPLISH BROWN BENEATH

to give the tomatoes a good coating at the same time.

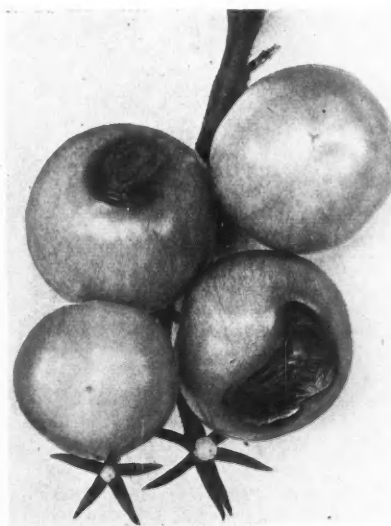
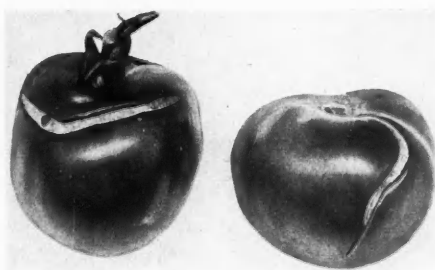
There are various other troubles—such as leaf scorch, a brownish discoloration of the foliage, dropsy, which shows as whitish blisters on the leaves, flower dropping due to dryness at the root and the condition known as dry set, when many fruits remain small and undeveloped—which are not due to any fungus organism but are purely physiological disorders and arise from faulty cultural conditions.

Dry set, for example, is the result of bad pollination caused by too dry an atmosphere, while leaf scorch may be due to lack of potash or to dryness at the roots. One of the most frequent of these functional disorders is the condition known as blossom end rot, which shows as circular brown patches at the end of the fruits opposite to the stalk, and is due either to a weak hot system or to lack of water at the time when the young fruits are developing. With good sound methods of culture none of these troubles is likely to be met with, and the gardener who looks to his soil conditions and aims to produce sturdy and nicely balanced plants need have no fear of failure with his crop either under glass or outdoors.

PREVENTIVE SPRAYING

The disease is always worse in mild and moist weather, and it is much safer to spray as a preventive measure in early July than to wait until the trouble shows itself by the appearance of dark brown and purplish patches on the leaves. From the foliage the disease rapidly spreads to the fruits. These first become blotched with brown, which deepens in colour as the trouble develops until the fruits finally become soft and wither. Spraying with Burgundy mixture or with a colloidal copper compound such as Coppesan, will check the trouble, and, if carried out early enough in the season, one application may be sufficient to prevent its appearance.

Another precaution is to keep the tomatoes as far removed as possible from the potatoes, for the one will contaminate the other. Indeed, when spraying the potatoes it is good policy



TWO COMMON TROUBLES—CRACKING OF THE FRUITS DUE TO DROUGHT, AND BLOSSOM END ROT WHICH SHOWS AS CIRCULAR BROWN PATCHES AT THE END OF THE FRUIT OPPOSITE TO THE STALK. GREEN BACK IS A SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TROUBLE

CORRESPONDENCE

TRIUMPHAL ROUTES OR FEWER SLUMS?

From Viscount Clifden.

SIR,—I had the shock of my life when I saw on page 879 of your issue of May 14 the design for an addition to the west end of Westminster Abbey, the excrescence in question to serve as an annexe on the occasion of a coronation and to contain additional tombs and memorials. Coronations take place on an average from three to five times in a hundred years. At the last Coronation the temporary annexe worked perfectly well. Is it really necessary to disfigure the Abbey for the sake of three to four days in a century? If "planning" involves such menaces to our historical monuments, then the sooner "planning" is scrapped the better.

We are also threatened with "triumphal" routes. Who is going to arrive in triumph at Victoria, Waterloo or St. Pancras and when? Would it not be better to re-build some of London's slums before embarking on such hare-brained schemes?

How true is the old tag: *Le mieux est l'ennemi du bien*.—CLIFDEN, Llanhydrock, Bodmin.

THE ENGLISH LOW-COST HOUSE

SIR,—Early in the '30s, when streamlined cars first became popular, car-owners generally took a dislike to them and some tried to purchase any old upright models which the popular makers might have left on their hands.

Now that we are all accustomed to the modern shape of cars we laugh at the 1920-30 cars when they pass on the road.

In the same way flat-roofed houses may become popular, and in view of the very serious shortage of building timber, which is likely to last for ten years, we must be open-minded.

To say that flat-roofed houses are hot in summer and cold in winter is not correct with modern methods.

As a matter of fact if the Fuel Efficiency Bulletin No. 12 (No. F.E.C. 121) is followed there can be no question but that a flat-roofed house will be warm in winter and very cool in summer.

For instance wood-wool cement slabs can be used as permanent shuttering under the concrete roof, and buildings made in this way have already proved the case perfectly. Flat roofs can be made quite as waterproof as span roofs and permanently too, as there will be no slates or tiles to blow off.

Finally, insulation is easier in flat roofs than in span roofs.—ELWYN MORRIS, Laleston, Bridgend.

JOHN HUNT OF NORTHAMPTON

SIR,—Some time ago (in your issue of October 16 last) you published a letter headed *The Forgotten Builders*, in which particular mention was made of the work of John Hunt, of Northampton. In it, the writer mentioned the Boughton memorial in Newbold Church, near Rugby.

I have just been taking a series of photographs in this church, and find that the memorial does indeed bear the signature "John Hunt Northampton Fecit." It is an elaborate piece of work, of the florid contemporary style, and shows the figures of Sir William Boughton, Bt., who died in 1716, and his wife, Dame Catherine. She commissioned the work as a memorial to her husband, whose many virtues she has recorded in the most fulsome language, on the panel under his figure. Unfortunately, no one was found to offer a like tribute to her memory, so that the panel under her figure remains entirely blank!

It is worth noting that the Boughton family (under the name

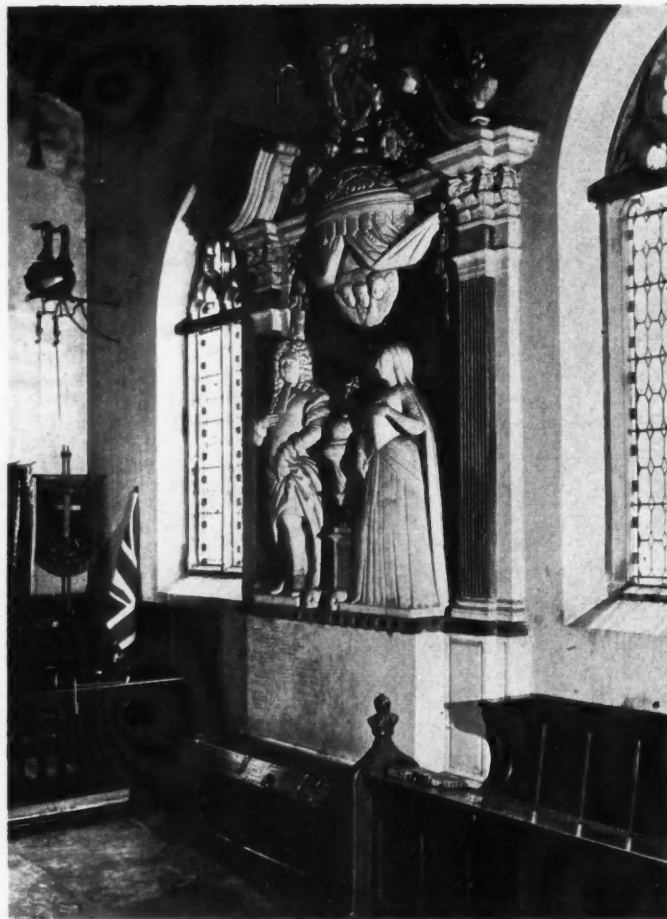
Boughton-Leigh) is still associated with Newbold Church, and holds the patronage of the living.—A. W. V. MACE, Rugby, Warwickshire.

SARDINE-TIN STYLE ARCHITECTURE

SIR,—Mr. Keith Henderson's mis-statements about what he is pleased to call the "sardine-tin style" of architecture should not go uncorrected. This was not "invented in

that of the apple and the lovely opening buds of the *Rhus* in shades of copper and claret against the brilliant green of young bushes and trees.

According to Bentham and Hooker this *Ornithogalum* is wild in England, though Evans considers it an escape in this county. Here it increases with the freedom of any wild flower. An unbotanical description of it is that of a Dutch hyacinth. The bells are larger than those of a hyacinth. The colour is mainly white,



THE BOUGHTON TOMB IN NEWBOLD CHURCH, BY JOHN HUNT

See letter "John Hunt of Northampton"

Munich shortly after the last war," but was in use considerably before 1914; and, like many previous styles, it was developed in various places and as a result of new materials and new social needs. It is not popular in Germany, where since 1933 heavy Teutonic versions of classical styles have been in vogue. I don't know about Japan, but Swedish architecture has developed largely on traditional lines. May I remind Mr. Henderson that much good Georgian architecture was at first disliked as too plain and too monotonous?—SEBASTIAN STAFFORD, Gloucestershire.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM

SIR,—It is surprising that *Ornithogalum nutans* is not more used for spring decoration both in gardens and for a cut flower. A few years ago I planted about 200 in this garden in remarkably poor sandy soil. The results have been a series of delightful pictures. This *Ornithogalum* seems to prefer slight shade. The most successful groups have been those under old apple trees in the grass and round the branches of big groups of *Rhus Cotinus* and *Rhus C. Notcutt's* variety.

In both cases the bloom of the *Ornithogalum* is contemporary with

but each petal has a stripe of lovely silvery green down the centre, each flower opening out in a star shape. I pick it freely for the house, it has no offensive smell, and lasts very well in water, even the bottom blooms being decorative as they fade. In a grey green low jar, with white tulips for height, the *Ornithogalum* making a starry fringe below, an effect was achieved almost worthy of Mrs. Spry's attention.—K. HELY-HUTCHINSON, Chippenham Lodge, Ely.

SILVER WARMING-PANS

SIR,—The interesting letter of Mr. H. Clifford Smith, in *COUNTRY LIFE* (May 7), recalls the only warming-pan of silver of the reign of Charles II in existence. It is 15 ins. in diameter, with a total length of 48 ins. including the rosewood handle. Delicately engraved on the cover is a wreath of tulips and with acanthus leaves on the edge. In the centre are the arms of Long of Swinthorpe, Norfolk, in a contemporary foliated frame. It was made by a London goldsmith, using as his mark the letter M. in the year 1662-3. In 1532 a chafing dish to warm a bed is in a list of silver. The warming-pan of Sir Henry Sidney mentioned in 1569 has long since been melted. An

early silver warming-pan was made by one John Perry for the Earl of Rutland in 1641. In the luxurious reign of Charles II there were other examples, notably the noble silver warming-pan presented to the immortal Pepys by Captain Beckford, of the Royal Navy, in 1688-9. Another was in the inventory of the "Princes Nursery Plate," in 1688, provided for the Prince of Wales, afterwards the Old Pretender. A second is mentioned in an inventory in 1693. The above-mentioned warming-pan is illustrated in the writer's privately printed catalogue of the late Mr. W. Francis Farrer's collection of plate (1924). The only other extant specimen of silver of any period is probably one by the London goldsmith, Seth Los house, in 1715-6, which belonged to Queen Charlotte and is at Buckingham Palace. One was mended in 1718 for Edward, Lord Harley, afterwards 2nd Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

My notes on plate, were they available, would probably reveal other warming-pans.—E. ALFRED JONES, Oxford and Cambridge Club.

BALMANNO CASTLE

SIR,—I read with interest and pleasure the generous tribute Mr. Edward Maufe paid in his letter in your issue of May 14 to my father's restoration of Balmanno Castle. His own view of it, perhaps worth recording, was that this was his *chef d'œuvre* of restoration and he once told me, to my astonishment, that it was the only house he had ever built or restored in which he himself would have liked to live.—HEW LORIMER, Kellie Castle, Pittenweem, Fife.

STARLINGS' DEODORISED NESTS

SIR,—I was very much interested in two letters from your correspondents in *COUNTRY LIFE* (May 7). The first was about the adoption of a goat by a lamb, because last year I saw a Moor sheep with a little black kid. They were on the moors between Pickering and Whitby. The second was the letter about starlings deodorising their nests. We have lived here for a good many years and every year the starlings take the young catmint shoots for their nests. I have seen a nest made of nothing else. This spring they have been doing it again.—MARIE WALKER, The Abbey, Malton, Yorkshire.

SIR,—I was very much interested in G. J. Scholey's description of the behaviour of a pair of starlings. Many years I have watched starlings build in a hollow apple tree and also in holes in the city wall. The birds have always cleared out the old nest in a similar manner and have then started the new one with a layer of green plants. In this case, however, it was invariably the young shoots of *Senecio squalidus*, i.e., Oxford ragwort, which is abundant in the locality. This plant is only slightly aromatic, therefore it seems unlikely that it was selected for its scent.—JEAN OLDAKER, Cathedral Choir House, Oxford.

SIR,—Your footnote to my letter in your issue of May 7 on deodorising a nesting-hole has interested me. May I state the following facts bearing upon the sense of smell among birds? As is well known, I carried out extensive short-range observations for many years on cuckoos during which, from time to time, I had as companions in the "hide" ornithologists of high rank. No cuckoo ever approached the nest of her intended victim until we were very close observation when we were smoking in the "hide," and a unanimous verdict was reached that



IN MEMORY OF A SONG-WRITER
See letter "A Monument in Tunis"

As it is a difficult matter to study bats I think this little episode may interest your readers.—JOHN H. VICKERS, *Moorlands, Minehead.*

Bats do occasionally come out in daytime. The fact that this bat "took perch" to eat its captures suggests that it was a long-eared bat, as the pipistrelle and whiskered bats, our other two fairly numerous small bats, usually eat the insects they catch in mid-air, whereas the long-eared bat prefers to take sizeable quarry back to its den.—ED.]

A MONUMENT IN TUNIS

SIR,—Almost in the centre of the city of Tunis, now so much to the fore, there is a little plot of ground, some 600 ft. square perhaps, which

can claim to be English soil. It was given to the British Consul in 1645 by the then Bey of Tunis as a Strangers' Burial Ground, a place in which British officials and others who died in Tunis could be laid to rest. Burials do not take place there now, but in the European cemetery outside the city.

It is a delightful little park and contains an interesting monument, a memorial column to John Howard Payne, author of the words of the beautiful song *Home, Sweet Home*. Payne was American Consul in Tunis, and, as has recently been commemorated on the wireless, while serving his country there wrote the words of the popular song. When he died he was buried in this little bit of English soil in Tunis.

On the simple monument are these words: "In the tomb beneath this stone, the poet's remains lay buried for thirty years. On January 5, 1883, they were disinterred and taken away to his native land where they received honour and final burial in the city of Washington, June 5, 1883."—H. J. SHEPSTONE, 139, Broomwood Road, Clapham Common, S.W.11.

CORN DOLLIES

SIR,—Your correspondent writing about decorated ricks might like to see examples of the same sort of work

applied to harvest trophies. These "Corn Dollies" come respectively from Worcestershire, Herefordshire and Essex, and were made within the last ten years or so: the first is kept in the church at Overbury, Worcestershire, having been made for a harvest festival. It is the most elaborate and contains wheat, oats and barley. The custom of making these with the last sheaf to be cut seems to have been universal in England, though the present-day makers say that the corn must be only just ripe for the straw to be pliable enough. Many folklore books contain descriptions of the use of the dolly or neck, which is obviously a survival from very primitive times.—M. W., *Hereford.*

THE COWLED FRIAR

SIR,—In Harewood Church, Yorkshire, are some fine alabaster tombs reputed to be the best in the county. One of the most interesting is that of Sir Richard Redman and Lady Redman; their tomb having many carved figures on it. Perhaps the most remarkable of these figures is that of the tiny cowed friar, or bedesman, which is seen in my photograph. He is sitting on the back of a lion and the tufted object near his right hand is the animal's mane.

What appears to be the brim of his cowl is really the sole of the effigy's foot against which he is reclining; it was the custom of the carvers of the effigies to do this so as to hide the ugliness of the squared-toe shoes of the period. The friar appears in contemplative mood with a rosary resting in his left hand. It is a beautiful piece of work and dates from 1490.—J. DENTON ROBINSON, *Darlington.*

THE CUCKOO'S BROKEN VOICE

SIR,—On April 16 I heard the cuckoo in this district for the first time this year. On April 28 three birds were heard, one of which had his voice already "broken." This bird has been



THE LITTLE FRIAR AT HAREWOOD
See letter "The Cowed Friar"

heard for several years past and it would be interesting to know whether records of birds whose voice is "broken" when they arrive are common.—H. MALCOLM FRASER, *Pinner, Middlesex.*

FROM DAMASCUS TO HAIFA

SIR,—I have just had a letter from my husband serving in the Middle East which has brought me so much happiness that I have decided to send you an extract in the hope that you may find space for its publication. He writes: "I have just arrived by road and railway from Hamadan in Persia—such a lovely country. I came from Damascus to Haifa by railway with two other officers, one Army, who appreciated the perfectly incredible beauty of the journey. We started off at 07.50 hours across a plain filled by fields of waving green corn.

"After a few miles we entered slightly undulating country and owing to very recent rains all depressions were full of lush green vegetation—wild irises of a soft dark chocolatey colour studded with golden eyes, blue gentian, ragged robin, vividly red poppies, yellow wee marigolds, daisies, hollyhocks and hundreds of other sorts. And so for about 100 kilometres, with many stops, this unending display continued. Then we reached Deraa and lunched on hot stew and bread at about one o'clock. Leaving at about two, we went westwards across another plateau for five miles and then came to the head of a valley. After stopping at the station for a few minutes we started off down a cutting alongside a rushing torrent and then the most amazing country I have ever seen began to unfold itself.

"Waterfalls came from streams flowing over the top of the cliffs above, the train wound through tunnels, crossed the torrent, recrossed it; leaning from the carriage window you could literally touch the tops of wild flowers. They grew feet high in between the railway lines, of every type and colour imaginable. Fields and patches of blue, yellow, red, white, sometimes hundreds of wild blue lupins growing in a very green field. It seemed unbelievable that Nature could mass colours so vividly and so strongly. I can still hardly believe it to have been possible—it was like a dream. For nearly three hours we stood and gazed and wondered what the next twist in the line would bring into view. Each fresh view seemed to be the peak, and almost impossible to be outvalled. Yet every time the unexpected happened. Finally, we got down to the bottom of the Dead Sea Valley at the south of Lake Tiberius, or the Sea of Galilee, and started the climb up at about 18.00 hours. The sun sank, a pale moon appeared, and in darkness we arrived

the cuckoo became suspicious "upon smelling our smoke."

Again, once met a farmer friend returning from pigeon shooting with his gun under his arm. We had hardly begun to talk when a crow alighted on the grass immediately in front of us and commenced to disembowel a dead rabbit. We walked past the bird, which took no notice of us or the gun under my friend's arm. In commenting on this most remarkable occurrence, my farmer friend rejoined quite seriously that the old crow knew that he had spent his last cartridge! On asking why, I was informed that "the old crow can't smell any powder."

On divers occasions I have known colonies of rooks to leave their home quarters to travel long distances to fields being spread with manure, an attraction which, I think, could only have been made possible by their keen sense of smell.—G. J. SCHOLEY, 38, Dysart Avenue, Kingston, Surrey.

A CROW'S LARDER

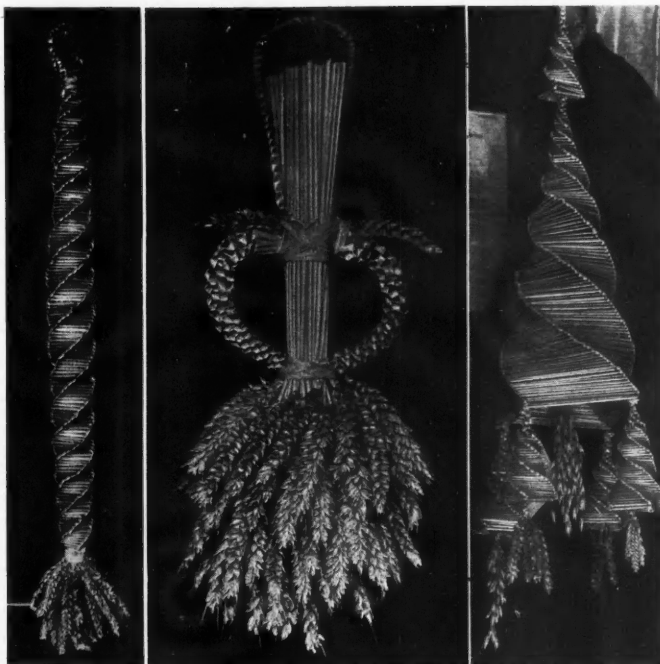
SIR,—Last autumn I noticed with interest a large crow on one of my pear trees. I watched the crow peck off a pear whole, and then it proceeded to fly off to a large elm and put the whole pear into a cavity in the bark. I read in Witherby's *Handbook of British Birds* that a carrion crow has a habit of burying or concealing food. Could this be possible in this case? In the *Handbook* only apples are put on the menu of carrion crows. But I think in this case that, although I did not actually see the pear eaten, it must have been concealed in the tree for the purpose of being eaten.—P. V. RYCKROFT, *Bishops Lodge, Oakley Green, Windsor.*

[Most members of the *Corvidae* will hide food they cannot immediately deal with, as well as any small object that takes their fancy, and we think it probable our correspondent is correct in supposing the crow put the pear in the cavity with a view to returning to it later.—ED.]

BAT FEEDING IN DAYLIGHT

SIR,—When cycling along a Somerset lane late in April, at 5.30, I saw something flying slowly towards me at a height of about 10 ft. I stopped and stood still to watch, and found that it was a common bat.

Flying up and down a short stretch of the road it often took insects within a couple of feet of my head. After a successful hunt it disappeared behind the trunk of a fir tree. I went to investigate and found it hanging upside down and chewing away as fast as it could, its head quivering all the time. When the meal was finished it came off again and took the same beetle where food was abundant, and then it returned to the fir tree and devoured its catch as before.



AN ESSEX CORN BABY: CORN MARE, OR BABY FROM
HEREFORDSHIRE: AT OVERBURY

See letter "Corn Dollies"



No. 19
BRIDGE OVER MOAT AND THE
ENTRANCE TO UPPER CAMP
TOWER (No. 21)
FROM SKETCH OF JUNE 40

in Haifa an hour late, after something I shall never see again, or forget for that matter. And the tragedy is that in two months' time that valley will be without any flowers, parched, and a mere trickle of water until next year when the rains come and allow those seeds to have their fling, if only for a short time. It was so utterly, utterly exquisite, a dream world, a gem for me to treasure all my life.

"At one of the stations I waded through flowers almost waist high and picked some lupins, and on one stalk found some seed pods, which I have with me and will bring home. I shall finish this letter without changing the subject, and let my memory dwell on that heavenly scene, the scents and the clean air.

"How marvellous the country can be!"—
M. S. A., Berkshire.

SKETCHES OF OFLAG IXA

SIR,—In your issue of May 15 last year you reproduced some drawings of prisoner-of-war camps in Germany (IV B and IX A) made by my son Captain J. W. M. Mansel. I send you now some more of his explanatory notes. He writes from Oflag VII B:

"I will try to explain the sketches which at long last I have started to send you of the Upper Camp IX A. A lot of my friends are there now, but things I gather have changed quite a lot since these early days—were they 10 years ago? For instance, the moat is now used for gardens and exercise. Its sole living occupants used to be three wild boar—wild in name only, in reality very tame. Looking like a Grimm's fairy-tale castle perched on its hill, the oldest parts of the building are, I believe, 12th-century, but there have been many alterations and additions since then.

"Having climbed the hill in a spiral course you cross the bridge over the moat, through the gateway (No. 19) and so under the tower into the courtyard. Facing you then is, even for the unimaginative, rather a romantic picture—paved yard, mediæval roofs and half-timbered façade (No. 21), the hospital, on the top floor, being approached by the small octagonal tower in the corner. If you cross the courtyard and go through the archway you come out on the moat wall. Immediately opposite, across the moat, is a timbered building, a part of which we used as a gymnasium.

"In the courtyard (No. 20), the tower is the entrance and the windows on the left with the little iron balconies are those of our room. No. 21 is what you see on entering under the tower.

"I can't attempt to describe the fantastically beautiful sunsets we used to see from up here—nor am I a Turner to reproduce them in colour."—ISITA MANSEL, Holm Place, Windlesham, Surrey.

A STRANGE COW

SIR,—Two or three years ago we had a roan Shorthorn cow on our farm which, as far as can be ascertained, was unique. It was bought as a first calver in Hereford market, and remained at The Bowers, Holme Lacey, until sold as a fat cow. The remarkable thing about her was that she used to rise from the ground as does a horse: that is, on the front legs first.

All cattle by nature rise on their hind legs first, so that their heads remain lowered in order to ward off any attack by the use of their horns, while horses rise the quickest way possible, so that they may use their speed to escape. Why this particular cow was the exception to the rule has always remained a mystery. Perhaps she fancied her chances as a sprinter.—W. B. SLADER, Pump House, Bridge Road, Holme Lacey, near Hereford.

[Although cattle usually rise hind legs first some individuals practise the contrary method, and we once published on this page a photograph of a pedigree Hereford bull sitting up like

whose grand-daughter Lady Anne Murray married John Cochrane, 4th Earl of Dundonald, and was mother of Lady Katherine Cochrane, wife of Alexander Stewart 6th Earl of Galloway, whose granddaughter Susan Stewart married George, 5th Duke of Marlborough.

The line from Bohun is also through Stanley, for the 1st Earl of Derby was son of Joan daughter of Sir Robert Goushill by Elizabeth FitzAlan, daughter of Richard Earl of Arundel by Elizabeth daughter of William Bohun by Elizabeth Badlesmere. Mr. Churchill is also descended from the other daughter and coheir of Sir Robert Goushill, Elizabeth who married Sir Robert Wingfield and was mother of Elizabeth wife of Sir William Brandon, ancestor of the Sydneys.

Besides these descents from Henry II and Rosamund Mr. Churchill descends from that king by his queen Eleanor, through Holland, Montagu, Neville, Browne and Writchesley. My error was due to the duplication of Christian names in the Dudley pedigree which even the editors of the *Complete Peerage* found puzzling, though the descents of Washington and Spencer are clearly distinguished in the pedigree in Baker's *Northants*, page 470. Cf. *Notes and Queries*, April 10, 1943.—E. A. GREENING, Lamborn, Littlemore, Oxford.

THE SKIAPOD

SIR,—Referring to the carving of a Skiapod, illustrated in your Correspondence column, it may interest your readers to know that in *Antropometamorphosis—A View of the People of the Whole World*, etc. (London, 1654), on pages 421-422 the following occurs, together with a woodcut:

In India beyond the Ganges there are a Nation called *Sciapodes*, that have feet of a monstrous bignesse, which when they lye down in the Sun, serve them for umbrellas to shade them from the Sun, being thence called *Sciapodes* from *umbra*, and *pes*.

In the margin the reference is: Munster, *Cosmica lib. 5*. This is: Sebastian Munster—*Cosmographia* (Basile, 1552).—H. P. BAYON, King's Farm, Little Shelford, near Cambridge.



No. 21
OFLAG IXA, UPPER CAMP, COURTYARD
VIEW FROM ENTRANCE TOWER
(SKETCH OF JULY 40)

a dog. Opinions differ as to why cattle rise one way and horses the other. Possibly the best answer to the question is because "it is their nature to."—ED.]

MR. CHURCHILL'S ANCESTRY

SIR,—In an article on Mr. Churchill's royal descent published in your issue of December 19, 1941, page 1174, I wrote that the Prime Minister was descended from Henry II and Fair Rosamund through that coheir of Badlesmere who married John, 2nd Lord Tibetot. I have now discovered that the descent is actually a double one, not through Tibetot, from whom, in fact, George Washington descended, but through two of the other coheirs of Badlesmere, Maud, who married John de Vere, 7th Earl of Oxford, and Elizabeth, wife of William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.

The line from Vere is through Elizabeth, daughter of Edward, 17th Earl of Oxford by Anne Cecil daughter of William, Lord Burleigh, which Elizabeth married William Stanley, 6th Earl of Derby and was grandmother of Lady Amelia Stanley wife of John Murray, Marquess of Athol,



No. 20
OFLAG IXA, UPPER CAMP, COURTYARD
VIEW FROM ENTRANCE TOWER
(SKETCH OF JULY 40)

BY APPOINTMENT



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Lot 38.—JAMES II TANKARD, 1688.

Lot 53.—CHARLES I GOBLET, 1641.

ON VIEW TWO DAYS PRECEDING THE SALE.

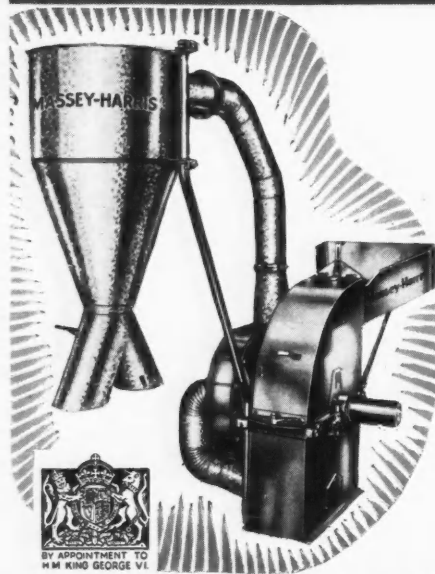
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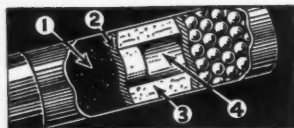
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FARMING NOTES

ADVENTURERS ALL

(Continued)

THE first part of this article, published last week, endeavoured to point out the need for the adventurous spirit, for courage, and for enterprise if we are to seize the new opportunities emerging for agriculture to-day. New methods are required to meet both new and old problems. Only a high standard of efficiency will give the industry the permanent security which it has lacked for so long, to the great detriment not only of itself but of the whole national life.

We have referred already to developments that are imminent in mechanisation, in equipment, in buildings, in methods of cultivation, in the use of fertilisers and in the feeding of livestock. There are yet other aspects of the industry where changes—almost revolutions—will have to come. For example, we have the finest pedigree stock in the world, but the gap is immense between them and the general run of stock, particularly dairy cows, kept on small farms. Pioneers like Bakewell, the Collings, Bates, did not embark on their great enterprise to win success in the showing or sell their progeny at fancy prices to enable others to do so. They set out to grade up their own and their neighbours' commercial stock—to raise the general standard of the country. The premium bull scheme is an attempt to do this, but its conditions and scope will have to be enlarged to ensure a far more widespread improvement than has occurred in the past.

ANIMAL ill-health, too, is a great blot on our efficiency, costing, some say, as much as £20,000,000 a year. Initial plans have already been announced to make preventive rather than curative treatment the basis of attack on disease. Shortage of veterinary staff makes this difficult during war-time, but as soon as it can be overcome progress should be rapid. Moreover, recent researches indicate new hope in reducing the commoner diseases that take such a heavy toll of our stock and of our profits.

Then there are the great changes in land management represented by what is known as ley farming, with which Sir George Stapledon's name will always be associated. This system, hitherto largely confined to western districts of high rainfall, is extending throughout the country. Except in the intensive arable districts of the Eastern Counties, it is doubtful if we shall ever return to the old idea of keeping our grass land and arable land in unvarying compartments. Some fields there are that owing to convenience of farm buildings, questions of access, liability to flooding, steepness or other difficulties, will always remain as grass. Elsewhere alternate husbandry will be the rule. We have learned three great lessons in the war years. First, that the old idea that it took twenty years to make a sound pasture is no longer true. New methods can make it in as many months. Secondly, we have found that the productivity of new seeds is seldom less than double that of permanent grass and often very much more.

Lastly, perhaps most important of all, we have come to realise that grass yields a double harvest, one above ground in the form of grazing hay or silage, the other under ground in the form of a great addition to the humus and fertility of the land. Only by the plough can we reap the full benefit of this accumulation of fertility so badly needed for the continuance of maximum yields of arable crops. Ley farming, however, involves a new technique in those districts unfamiliar with the practice—a careful and long-term planning to adjust the ploughing and the seeding and the

length of leys with the future requirements of the farm in terms of arable crops and livestock.

THUS changes are upon us in every branch of farming operations. But superimposed on them all must come developments in the use of labour, in the application of new social principles to the men in whom success in all these operations depends. The value of the skilled worker must be recognised and this is only economically possible if the output per man can be raised by mechanisation and proficiency of management. A return to the old principles of apprenticeship, and the grading of farm workers on lines similar to those adopted in industry are both steps calling for consideration. It will require all our skill and all our patience to create the conditions required to achieve a skilled and contented rural population.

THE Minister of Agriculture has spoken of a four-year plan. Such a plan, he says, must come primarily from each farmer himself as applicable to his own farm—a plan to use these years when the country will continue to call for maximum production, either for the war effort or for starving populations, to achieve full efficiency and thereby the permanent support of the whole electorate. "A new civilisation of the countryside," he says, "is not just an idealist's dream. It is being fashioned now, and the farmers, their men and their women-folk are making it. No plan can create a vigorous inward life, but we can create the conditions in which such a life can flourish. We can say: 'Here is the scope, the grounds for confidence, the inspiration to personal endeavour.'"

A. B. C.

KITCHEN-GARDEN HYGIENE

AS all those thousands of recruits to the gardening ranks during the past three years know from bitter experience, more than half the battle in providing good quality vegetables lies in preventing and controlling the host of pests and diseases which prey upon the different crops. They have had various guides in the past to help in the task of combating disease but none of them very satisfactory, and for that reason there will be a warm welcome for *Diseases of Vegetables*, by Donald E. Green (Macmillan, 8s. 6d.)—which fills a gap in horticultural literature.

Mr. Green has all the qualifications for the task. He is mycologist to the Royal Horticultural Society and is well informed on his subject and can estimate the needs of the small gardener for whom his volume is mainly intended. He has been at pains to present technical information in as simple and lucid a manner as possible so that it can be easily understood by the inexpert. He has not, wisely enough, attempted a complete treatise on plant disease but confines himself to the more common diseases attacking the general run of vegetables and these he deals with in detail covering every item that small garden owners and allotment holders are likely to want to know. The brassica family, onions and their allies, peas and beans, potatoes, celery and turnip, cucumber and sweet corn, carrots and beet, tomatoes and the rest of the inmates of every kitchen garden are all dealt with in turn. The symptoms of the various diseases attacking each are described clearly and the latest measures are given for their prevention and control.

By far the best book on the subject available, *Diseases of Vegetables*, should find a place on the library shelves of every commercial grower and professional gardener and amateur.

THE ESTATE MARKET

THOUSANDS OF ACRES CHANGING HANDS

NEGOTIATIONS are in progress concerning very large areas of agricultural land that are well away from urban districts, and therefore may be comparatively unaffected by considerations arising out of the Scott, Uthwatt and Barlow Reports. To some extent the task of agreeing on terms is simplified, the matter being almost entirely the determination of the price to be paid. If in some instances the price, where it is revealed, can be inferred, may strike some people as being a low one, it must be borne in mind that the transactions are on a wholesale scale. Some of the dealings now engaging the attention of agents are agreeably free from doubts about the ultimate use of the properties, no element of prospective building value having to be considered. Wherever the latter point arises it is imperative to keep an eye on the bearing of the various proposals on development rights, planning and so forth. Considering the vast bulk of the Scott, Uthwatt and Barlow Reports, it is not surprising that the majority of people seem to have been content to read only such summaries of them as have formed the text of many public discussions by professional bodies. Special committees of some of the organisations are sitting week by week, with a view to evolving practical means of applying the principles enunciated in the Reports.

OAKLEY HALL, HAMPSHIRE SOLD

TWO important sales of Hampshire real estate have been in the negotiation stage during the last few weeks. One is of Oakley Hall, and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. are

mentioned as the vendor's agents. This property was the subject of an announcement in the Estate Market page of COUNTRY LIFE seven years ago, when an auction of the estate (then of 3,080 acres) was cancelled on the eve of the event. Messrs. Gribble, Booth and Shepherd and Messrs. George Trollope were the agents on that occasion. Oakley Hall is a Georgian mansion, built in the year 1795 on the site of an earlier one, and in 1860 an extra floor was added. The estate is now of approximately 3,500 acres. The vendor is Sir Richard Fairey, and the purchaser (for whom Messrs. Hewett and Lee acted) is Mr. Philip Hill, who adds, by this transaction, largely to his already important acquisitions of agricultural freeholds.

5,604 ACRES IN DORSET SOLD

SIR ERNEST DEBENHAM'S extensive estates in Dorset are, as to part, the subject of an announcement just made, that 5,604 acres of the Bladen estate have been bought by the Bradford Property Trust, whose expert advisers were Messrs. Bidwell and Sons' Cambridge office. Messrs. Fox and Sons' Bournemouth head office acted for Sir Ernest Debenham. The buyers have decided that the two firms named shall submit the property to auction, and it is expected that this will take at least a couple of days towards the latter part of July. Local people will be glad to hear that the auction will be held in Dorchester. No mention is made of the possibility of any sale of the whole of the land before the proceedings under the hammer. The section of the Bladen estate thus to be dealt with at Dorchester includes a score of large farms, a great many

small holdings, a considerable area of woodland, and what is described as "accommodation" land. The entire village of Sitterton, and portions of the villages of Milborne St. Andrew, Tolpuddle and Dewlish, are comprised in the sale and the contemplated resale. The name of the River Puddle, corrupted from the Saxon Pydel, has been incorporated in that of a number of hamlets along its course. It is a pretty tree-fringed stream, meandering through water meadows, and on its bank stands Tolpuddle, one of the villages on the road from Bere to Dorchester. Like Milborne St. Andrew, the village figures in Thomas Hardy's works. In one of the farmhouses at Tolpuddle (in *Desperate Remedies* "Tolchurch") Hardy imagined that Owen and Cytherea resided. Milborne St. Andrew has in its vicinity the "circular isolated hill . . . covered with fir trees," which is claimed by some students of Wessex to have been in Hardy's mind in *Two on a Tower*. The description of site and setting may have been suggested by the obelisk, but the tower proper accords more with that at Charnborough Park, and Hardy himself says "the scene of action was suggested by two real spots in the part of the country specified, each of which has a column standing upon it."

SALE OF 1,400 ACRES IN SURREY

MR. G. E. STREET has purchased Hollycombe and seven other farms, at Wardley, near where the three counties of Surrey, Sussex and Hampshire meet. The sale, negotiated by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, includes nearly 60 cottages.

Instances have been not infrequent lately of the removal of the

live and dead stock and the farm-house furniture in one operation, by farmers who have left one part of the country for another. The railway companies have handled this class of work with characteristic success. One such transfer in the last week or so has been from the south of England to Yorkshire. There were 20 carriages and trucks on the special train, and the journey, including a long wait in Warwickshire to feed the livestock, took about 12 hours, and it is to the credit of all concerned that the animals arrived perfectly comfortable, and settled down at once in their new home.

Prices realised for farms in the past few days have included over £12,500 for 160 acres near North Curry, in the neighbourhood of Taunton, and £12,750 for a Shropshire freehold of 165 acres, near Wellington, possession being obtainable in both cases. Hardly any small farms have changed hands recently.

TURNHAMS FARM

THE late Mr. Samuel Insull lavished money on Turnhams Farm, Theale, 158 acres, between Newbury and Reading. It was originally the home farm of the Pincents estate. Messrs. Nicholas offer the land and the Dairy Shorthorns and growing crops as a going concern.

The late Lord Furness remodelled the residence at Sandley, on the 150 acres which form the home of the Giltown Stud and was once the home of the Compton Stud. Messrs. Curtis and Henson are offering the property. Messrs. Lofts and Warner ask us to mention that the auction of Grove Park estate has been postponed until June 30 at Saxmundham. ARBITER.

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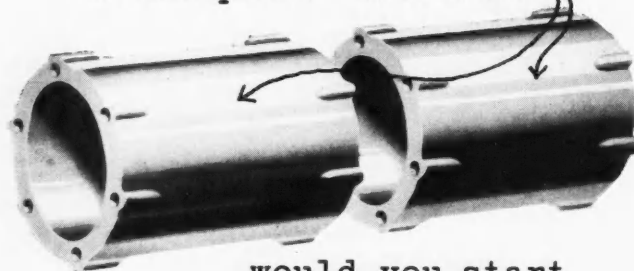
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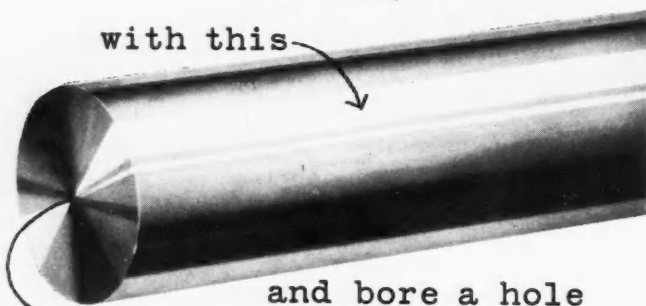
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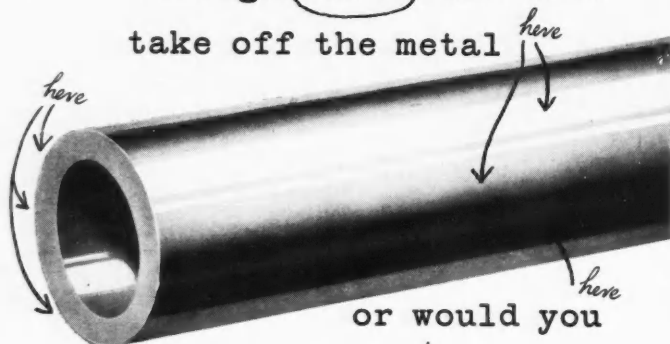


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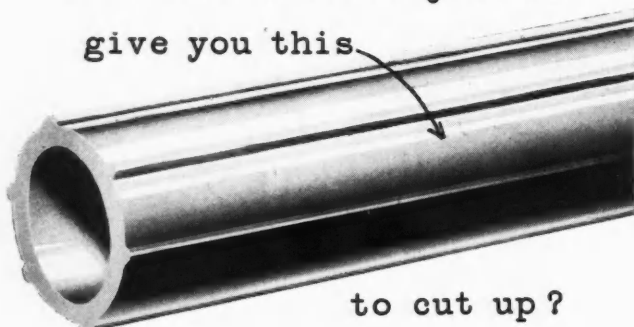
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through here and then
take off the metal here



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NEW BOOKS

THE ROOTS OF ANTI-SEMITISM

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MOST of us who give the matter any thought at all would say that anti-Semitism was one of the side issues amid the general misery and disruption of our times. At most, some might admit that it was a major symptom among the many terrible symptoms of a sickness that may be mortal. Mr. Maurice Samuel, author of *The Great Hatred* (Gollancz, 3s. 6d.) thinks it is more than this. He thinks it is "a vast upsurge of the aboriginal hatred of Christ, and therefore the heresy of heresies." His book elaborates the view that anti-Semitism is the central fact of modern life, that its significance has never been realised save by a few, and that until it is realised and all its implications explored and thoroughly cleaned up, there can be no hope of a return to moral order in the world.

THE CLASH OF THE "FORCE-GROUPS"

"Higher education," wrote Sir Richard Livingstone recently, "is incomplete without some knowledge of Hellenism and Christianity." Mr. Samuel does not deal with Hellenism; but I imagine he would reject the word Christianity as insufficient and put in its place Judaeo-Christianity. "Unless we insist," he says, "on the full historical title, Judaeo-Christianity, we shall not understand the psychological reaction of the force-groups to the word 'Jew.'"

"Force-groups" is a key-expression of the book. The fight is between the groups who believe in force as the final arbiter and those who don't. Mr. Samuel's distinction is between those who deify force and those who reluctantly if resolutely use force, having a vision of a day when force will no longer be necessary in settling affairs between men.

Put briefly, his argument is that the force-groups realise they can never succeed so long as the anti-force groups exist, and these groups will continue to exist as long as Judaeo-Christianity has an influence on the minds of men. Nazi-Fascism is endeavouring to destroy the power of Christ in the world, but it recoils from the direct attack. Hence it turns upon the race which Mr. Samuel calls the "Christ-givers." Pretending to loathe the Jews because they destroyed Christ, the anti-Semites are in reality furious with them because they produced Christ, and not only Christ but all the non-force teaching of the Old Testament. "We must insist again and again that the Jews had formulated the indestructible anti-Nazi philosophy long before the coming of Jesus."

To those who say there is nothing new in force-philosophy or

anti-Semitism, Mr. Samuel replies that a good deal is new in the forms under which they present themselves to-day. "In the past the espousal of force has been apologetic. The substance of the defence ran thus: 'Yes, it would be wonderful if we could get away from it, but we cannot.' The Nazi-Fascist defence of force is affirmative and uninhibited." Moreover, he says, in older days the attack upon the Jew did not take the form that he was irredeemable, a being outside the human pale, who must be exterminated. He was given the option of becoming a Christian; sometimes he was chivvied from land to land; but never was his human status denied.

LONG BEFORE THE NAZIS

I am not sure that Mr. Samuel is right in either of these contentions. There have been books enough of late to prove that the naked and unashamed espousal of force goes back in Germany a long way before the Nazis. It has been "affirmative and uninhibited" for centuries. As for the intense personal feeling against the Jew, this, deplorable as it is, is also not a Nazi creation. The outburst which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Shylock is worth considering. "Hath not a Jew eyes, hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions, fed with the same food, hurt with the same weapons . . ." and so on. This suggests that in Elizabethan England there was such a feeling that a Jew had not these attributes that it was necessary to make a protest.

However, even if this is so, it does no more than assert that the conditions which Mr. Samuel supposes to be contemporary are, in fact, ancient. It leaves unanswered his interpretation of the meaning of these things: that anti-Semitism is a perverted and ashamed attack upon Christianity. If that is so, then anti-Semitism was born on the day when certain Jews cried: "Away with Him! Crucify Him!" and demanded the release of Barabbas, the exponent of force-philosophy.

THE GREAT HATRED

"The great hatred," as Mr. Samuel calls it, is a strange dark blot on the human record. He has made what I take to be a sincere attempt to get to the bottom of understanding

it. I am by no means convinced that he has succeeded, and I am not impressed by his dogmatic condemnation of all who do not share his views as cowardly playing a prudent game. But in his apprehension of the fact that good and evil cannot come to terms, and that self-interested parties have for too long tried to arrange terms between them, he is

THE GREAT HATRED By Maurice Samuel (Gollancz, 3s. 6d.)

O MORE THAN HAPPY COUNTRYMAN By H. E. Bates (Country Life, 8s. 6d.)

HALF A LIFE By Major C. S. Jarvis (Murray, 15s.)

WOMEN'S INSTITUTES By Cicely McCall (Collins, 4s. 6d.)

on solid and indisputable grounds and has much to say that is of value.

TOWN AND COUNTRY

What interested me most in Mr. H. E. Bates's *O More Than Happy Countryman* (Country Life, 8s. 6d.) was the last chapter, in which he makes a reasonable plea for co-operation between town and country. I myself recently protested against the view that the present tendency of many townspeople to experiment in country life is nothing but a symptom of disgust with towns. "Rather, I think," I wrote, "it is an attempt to come to terms as between town and country, for each offers real satisfactions that the other cannot give. It is unlikely that some compromise solution will have to be found."

Mr. Bates writes: "Country life is, as I have tried to show in these pages, the best life in the world. To regard it as a airtight compartment reserved only for the few is to invite its decay, although it is against all the principles of solemn rural reformers that it must become more and more allied with, and not separate from, the town, this is my view. Like night and day, male and female, summer and winter, the town and the country are complementary forces and pleasures in man's existence."

In another place Mr. Bates writes: "The further notion that the countryside itself is entertainment enough and that the countryman does not need the relaxation of cinema, Woolworth's, or an occasional shop-window fuddle, is pernicious." That seems to me to be true enough. I believe that if you are going to keep men on the land it will be by paying them to stay there. As Mr. Bates says: "Finally, it all comes back to a problem of money."

This is not to say that the countryman is a venal creature who will only do what it pays him to do. It is to say that, like many others of us, he is unable to do what he would like to do so long as it is financially impossible for him to do it.

However, so far as the main body of it goes, Mr. Bates's book is a book of delights rather than of problems. The title, which might have been satirical, is a real cry from the heart. Gardening, fishing, just looking at hills and hedges, recalling joys now gone maybe for ever, he fills his pages with love of England. How perfectly he is able to find the phrase that shows us just what he wants us to see! I have never read a better description than this of seashore trees blown landward by the wind: "Dark thorns are beaten back like torn umbrellas by the sea winds, only to burst into flowerlike trees of sea spray."

Mr. C. F. Tunncliffe illustrates the book and that is one more reason for calling it desirable.

MAJOR C. S. JARVIS

Major C. S. Jarvis has written books about the later phases of his life and in *Half a Life* (Murray, 15s.) he goes back to the beginnings and comes up to the moment when the first "Great War" broke out.

There are three main phases. First there are 50 pages devoted to a voyage round the world in a sailing ship. The young Jarvis was apprentice in the 'nineties on the *Port Jarvis*, where he was half-starved, bitingly treated and bullied, and had good opportunity to observe that, for all the British boasts about our mercantile marine, the conditions and pay were scandalous beyond words. Able seamen were paid £2 10s. a

month "and I imagine a first officer received something in the neighbourhood of £120 a year."

Returned home, the apprentice not unreasonably tore up his indentures. The Boer War had broken out, and the second part of the book tells of his adventures as a trooper of Yeomanry. Semi-starvation was again his lot. He seems to have little admiration for the general conduct of the war. His own part in it was confined to endless wandering, an occasional skirmish, and one opportunity of fame, when he found a well-known Boer general, wearing pin-stripe trousers, within rifle-shot. Trooper Jarvis fired—and missed.

At the end of the war, the trooper took a commission in the 3rd Dorsets. His military duties left him plenty of time for shooting and fishing, and these sports take up most of the last third of the book. Those who know his writing in *COUNTRY LIFE* will be aware that Major Jarvis has something near to genius for human contacts and for squeezing the humorous juice out of experiences that to some men would seem prosaic. *Half a Life* shows these qualities in full flower.

THE WORK OF WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Women's Institutes, by Cicely McCall, is one of a number of volumes recently added to Collins's *Britain in Pictures* series (4s. 6d.). It is a fitting moment to make this brief exposition of what the Women's Institute movement comes to, for it was born during the last war, and during this one it has shown that it can be depended on to do work of real national importance. There are now nearly 6,000 of these institutes in Great Britain, linked up with similar institutes all over the earth.

It is only within the last few years that I have had the chance personally to see the institutes in being, going about their routine work, and I can testify (not that they need such testimony at this time of day) that they do a worth-while job in the economy of village life. Miss McCall gives an idea of what the job comes to in war and peace, and what it may yet more abundantly become in the years ahead.

A POET OF REVOLT

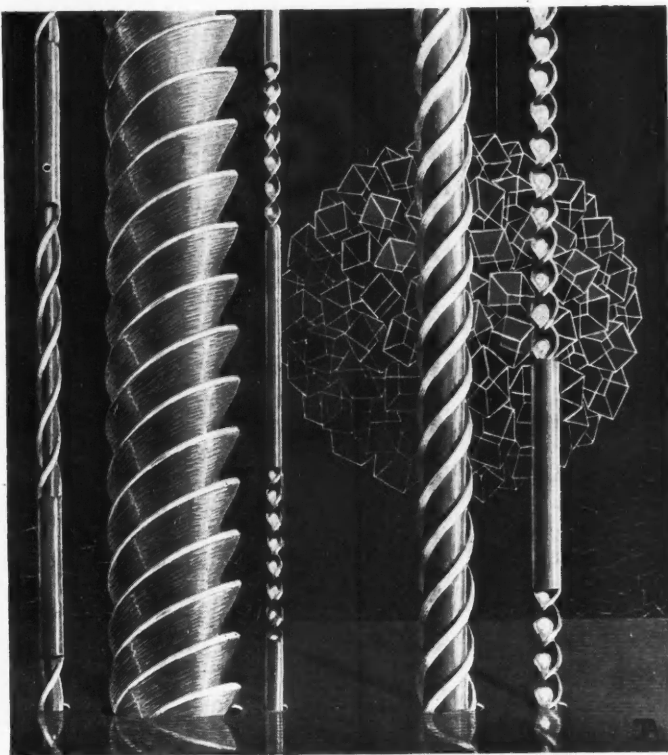
FROM among his collected poems, and from three other volumes, Mr. Herbert Palmer has selected the contents of *Season and Festival* (Faber and Faber, 2s. 6d.). For the most part, Mr. Palmer is a fierce, wild, denunciatory poet; but he also has moods as disarming as a child's, moods in which the reader wants to protect him from the blows of life and from himself. Many of his best poems are here: *Woodworkers' Ballad*, *Flowing Water at Night*, *Prayer for Rain*, *Saint Joan*. But we do not feel that he is a particularly good judge of his own work, and some of his second-best is here, too. His originality is always of matter rather than of manner. He will use a hackneyed rhyme or address a woman by some impossible name (for the purposes of poetry). Yet from clumsiness or discord he can modulate suddenly to a moonlit harmony:

All that is nobly beautiful or true
Is very simple, simple as a song,
Like silver lettering on a sky of blue;
The disordered, complex thing is often wrong.

But every poem of Mr. Palmer's is stamped with an incorruptible integrity. Life may break such poets as this, and usually does; but it never succeeds in bending them to any of its own base uses. Hence the poetry here; and hence what the poet himself calls it: "The Voice of Pain."

V. H. F.

METALS ARE CHEMICALS



THAT is, the 'noble' metal platinum, for example, or the useful copper, can take the form respectively of a grey and a green powder — expressed in chemical formulæ as platinum sulphide (PtS_2) and cupric chloride ($CuCl_2 \cdot 2H_2O$)! This is a fact worth remembering as we note our daily dependence on metals, and consequently on the work of the chemist in laboratory and factory. If you look around, you will soon recognise that iron is only one of the many metals by which we are served. In the kitchen there is the indispensable remnant of a once proud display of aluminium pots and pans — the missing utensils probably ranging the skies as part of an R.A.F. machine! The taps in scullery or bathroom may be of nickel or nickel-plated brass. Nickel and chromium alloyed together form the heating elements in electric fires. The filaments in the electric light bulbs are made of that tough and uncommon metal, tungsten. The "tin-helmet" contains manganese — not to be confused with the magnesium in incendiary bombs — and the A.R.P. buckets of sand and water are rendered rust-proof by their coating of zinc. Copper is very important, both alone and in alloys. The nursery thermometer contains mercury. Except in jewellery, there is probably not much platinum — a metal first studied by the English chemist Wollaston about 1802 — in the average home, but morsels of it play an important part in electric bells and in the ignition system of the laid-up car. A speck of the still rarer metal, iridium, is likely to be found on the tip of the fountain pen. The extraction of these metals from their ores, their scrupulous purification and the careful investigation of the properties which lead to their practical uses, are services performed by the chemist and the British chemical industry.



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Adaptable FASHIONS



(Above) Rayon linen, chestnut brown banded with oyster making a tunic effect; actually one piece for seven coupons. Marshall and Snelgrove.

(Left) Dress and jacket in worsted suiting, brown overchecked in flame, with a plain brown shirt-top and large pockets. A Rima model from Harrods.

EVERYTHING that can be adapted and worn in two or three ways is fashionable, as is only natural with coupons shorter than ever. Coat-frocks have detachable vests, or white piping down the front of the bodice and round the neck that can be replaced by velvet or braid in the winter; thin woollen dresses have gay ribbons slotted through the waist that can be slipped out and changed for another colour or a narrow leather belt. Dinner dresses in moss crêpe, with high plain necklines held by a round sequin clip that can be taken off, when the neckline drops to an equally becoming low V, are another idea shown at Fortnum and Mason's. These dresses are in black, bronze and dark brown and have fullness gathered into the pointed hip yoke in front. Other suave dark little dresses have fancy buttons and buckles that can be taken off easily, leaving a completely simple sheath of a dress that will show off jewellery when you want to wear it.

Tunic dresses and jumper suits, and one-piece dresses that look like them and are easy to renovate, are high up on the list of obliging styles and are featured in all the stores and shops. The woollen suits in dark browns, greens, reds and blues, often with contrasting

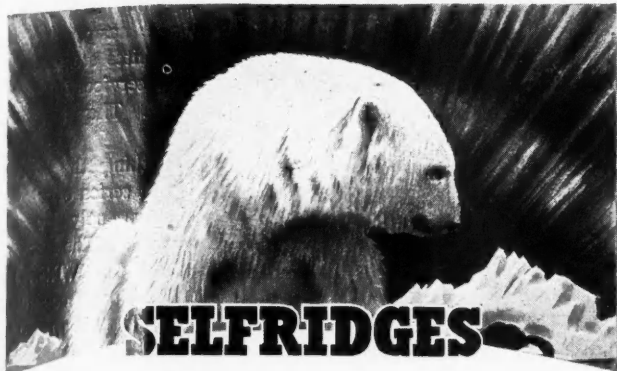
yokes or fronts or tabs and pockets can be worn as suits in the spring and on cold summer days, under fur coats in the winter. Often they are genuine two-piece, as women find the skirt of the kind that can be switched over and worn with almost anything is worth the extra coupons. For this reason the neutral browns and beige mixtures are the most useful of all, or the navy and red mixtures, when that is the basic colour of the scheme of your wardrobe. There are still some lovely materials about, witness the hand-woven angora and wool mixtures at Gorrings, which make a whole range of these jumper suits with bars of a second brighter colour put as a yoke or a front or sleeves and huge pockets. The long lines of these tunics are definitely slimming. For young girls they make woollen dirndls, the gathered skirts in three bright contrasting bands.

The series of woollen shirt dresses in cinnamon and pigskin browns are outstanding at Fortnum and Mason's. They are softer-looking about the shoulders than last season, generally have a pouched back and the open neckline. Cinnamon brown is also featured for more "dressy" woollen frocks

with twisted gold buttons and fancy belts. Necklines to these are round and plain, and fullness is placed in front of the skirt. There is an equal number of black frocks with similar touches of gold, sequins or jet introduced on the bodice and belt. An extremely plain black dress in marocain is very elegant with its plain shirt-like top inlet with horizontal stripes of bouclé and a sheath skirt.

A series of crêpe dresses dotted in white at Fortnum and Mason's have long sleeves gathered to wristbands and skirts with a pretty movement. These are excellent frocks for town. A charming print has fullness placed on the left-hand side of the bodice and the right-hand side on the hip. The neckline dips to a plain collarless V.

The severity of the line is definitely smart but throws all the emphasis on the flashes of colour or any gay detail that is added afterwards. Initials are being sold by the thousand. They are sewn on to plain woollen scarves, on plain silk squares, on the sleeves of tailored flannel house-coats and the



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"Humpty Dumpty sat on a wall.."

Poor Humpty Dumpty! He had a shocking tumble. No one was able to "put him together again," and so his life was ruined. There are so many little Humpty Dumpties to-day, boys and girls who have had "falls" right at the beginning of their lives. Some are motherless, others have lost their fathers, either through the war, or other tragic circumstances; all, for one reason or another, have lost their own homes. At the moment there are over 6,000 such children in our care. They are more fortunate than the original Humpty Dumpty though, for we have been able to pick them up and "put them together again." We have given them homes, someone to look after them and love them, who tries to replace the mother, or father, and home background they have lost. It is sur-

prising how quickly little broken bodies (for some of the children come to us underfed or even crippled and ill) and crushed minds (for others are old enough to have suffered mental cruelty at the hands of undesirable parents) can be "mended" and the children whose lives might, like Humpty's, have been ruined, are patched so that they are as good as new, and there is rarely even a crack to show for past miseries. But they mustn't be allowed to "tumble" again and with your help we will see that every care is taken of them. And with your help we will go to the aid of those many Dumpties who, alas, still badly need help. We would pick them up and "put them together again" so that they may grow into useful young citizens, healthy in mind and body.

GIFTS (however small) gratefully received by the Sec.,
W. R. Vaughan, O.B.E., Church of England WAIFS & STRAYS
SOCIETY, Evacuation Hqrs., JOEL ST., PINNER, MIDDLESEX.

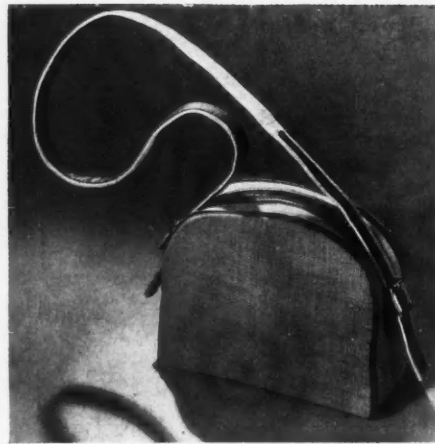


violet, jade—and button down the front. The new shoulder satchel bags are being made from panama canvas, a strong coarse fabric like a hessian, strapped with leather. They are navy, black or natural colour strapped with brown and Lillywhites stock them. These bags have been reserved for the women's services for some months but are now released for other workers. They are both sensible and smart.

The part played by the wool trade in clothing the Forces in this war was briefly and clearly catalogued in a series of photographic panels displayed recently by the International Wool Secretariat. The issue of clothing to each member of the A.T.S., for instance, equals the wool clips of three sheep. This was one fact elicited. The sheep are in Australia and New Zealand—so imagine the shipping required! Famous cloths were linked with their place of origin. We learnt that the material for officers' great coats is woven and dyed in the West of England and Yorkshire. The "doeskin" for naval officers' tunics comes from the West, from the same part where the guardsman's scarlet was made for Wellington and his soldiers. Among the purely contemporary fabrics made in the West of England is the woven felt for self-sealing petrol tanks. The cloth used in this war for battle-dresses is made in Yorkshire. When the mills have coped with Government priority orders they make utility ranges and there will be plenty of excellent cloth for the autumn coats, suits and dresses. Experimental work for evolving new weaving and dyeing processes for expanding the export trade after the war is being carried on all the while, and some lovely cloths are ready for immediate production when the labour is available.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

many coloured flannel jackets, on pyjamas, on plain silk slips. Shirts are so plain they look extremely *chic* with a large initial on the one pocket allowed them. If you have a navy suit, tuck a bright scarf in the open neck and stitch on a navy initial, or keep the whole outfit to one colour and add a very bright-coloured monogram. "Jelly-bag", caps in rayon bouclé are another accessory idea. They can pull over the hair on a windy day, fold into a sophisticated turban effect for a tea party, or can be tossed on top of a curly *coiffure*. They pack into any odd corner and are good for country week-ends. Bouclé jumpers match, are made with stand-up collars lined with a bright contrast—cherry,



Cartwheel in black panama, green and coral ribbon. Marshall and Snelgrove.

Shoulder satchel bag in panama canvas, natural colour, strapped with brown leather. Lillywhites.

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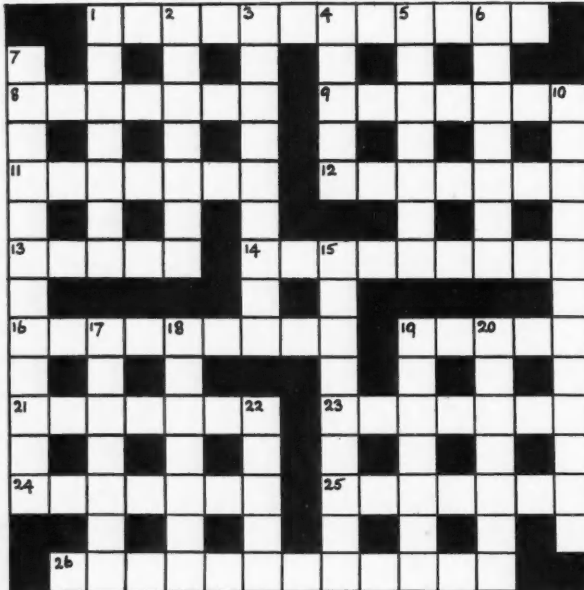
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CROSSWORD No. 696

A prize of two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 696, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, June 3, 1943.



Name

Address

SOLUTION TO No. 695. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of May 21, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Spelling bee; 9, Irate; 10, Attendant; 11, Hour; 12, Peril; 13, Hebe; 16, Dally; 17, Others; 19, Tomtit; 20, Colic; 22, Leek; 23, Penny; 24, Emma; 27, Charivari; 28, Ovate; 29, Pluck a goose. DOWN.—1, Seagulls; 2, Ewer; 3, Leader of the pack; 4, Notwithstanding; 5, Buns; 6, Enamel; 7, Eight day clock; 8, Steeplechases; 14, Byron; 15, Grace; 18, Plum cake; 21, Decamp; 25, Lieu; 26, Dodo.

ACROSS.

- Sounds like an unmarried adventure, but is merely a stroke of ill-luck! (12)
- She kept fateful watch on the Rhine (7)
- Thoroughly severe (7)
- What Holmes said the dog did in the night (7)
- Fund holder (7)
- Shakes with sudden shocks (5)
- Then the Tess tales are insipid (9)
- French victory in 1859 (9)
- Granted (5)
- Weave partly round a twin (7)
- "There's a special providence in the fall of a —" —Shakespeare (7)
- Sternutatory (notice mistake at first?) (7)
- Like a precious stone of milky hue (7)
- In the days of yore (four words, 1, 4, 4, 3)

DOWN.

- Such wedded condition is almost martial (7)
- Bursts of levity from the little Sarahs! (7)
- The wild ass with a somewhat dizzy head (9)
- Always duck before you get down (5)
- The trainer's pupil (7)
- Rope for the rigging, or rodents on parade? (7)
- The bandaged lady with the scales (two words, 5, 7)
- Miss Muffet's austerity meal (three words, 5, 3, 4)
- Cause of a white Christmas (9)
- Are tall from the side (7)
- "On diet, I!" (anagr.) (7)
- Ada follows her little grandmother into Spain (7)
- Suffered by a giddy goose? (7)
- Strive (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 695 is

Mrs. E. Dando,

674, Newport Road, Rumney, Cardiff.



FEEDING ANYWHERE TO-NIGHT?

"Why not come round to my place. We've got some 'Chappie' . . . Yes, I thought that would make your mouth water."

There are two kinds of dogs today: Those who enjoy their fair share of the very limited supplies of "Chappie" which are available: those who don't. The lucky ones belong to people who are old "Chappie" consumers, to whom in all fairness the sale of "Chappie" must be restricted.

"Chappie" is the complete,

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If your dog is not one of the lucky ones now, resolve that, when the war is over and full supplies of "Chappie" are available again, you will never feed him on anything else.

SAVE BONES FOR SALVAGE

BONES—even those your dog has done with—are vital to the war effort. Salvage every scrap and put out for collection.

In air-tight jars, tins.

"CHAPPIE"



DOG
FOOD



The
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Neatly bottled prices:

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Yorkshire Relish

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It is, perhaps, one of the most exciting moments of her life; but . . . the signals from the command post must be accepted and transmitted—calmly, swiftly, efficiently . . .

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This is the quality that will earn for us the admiration of our children and of our children's children. So that in the years to come they will ask themselves in wonder: "*But for their calmness in those dark and dangerous days . . . ?*"



The Standard Motor Company Ltd., Coventry

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The Aeroplane, June 22nd 1938

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plane, developed from the Miles Whitney Straight of 1937, with a Gipsy Major I engine giving a normal cruising speed of 130 m.p.h. But for the war, the Miles Monarch would have gone very far indeed—although more may yet be heard of this descendant of a long line of successful light monoplane aircraft. But there was no room on the production lines for civil aeroplanes. More and more Miles Magister primary trainers for the rapidly expanding air programme were being demanded for the R.A.F. and still more of the now-famous Miles Master—fast advanced Monoplane Trainer for the Monoplane Pilots of the R.A.F.



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